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The Daily Tribune.

Pen Pictures from St. Petersburg, [illegible]

THE SERF'S STORY.

"The Russians, sir," said my companion, ("and believe me, I am inspired by no false patriotism, for I cannot love my country when its cruel laws have destroyed the whole happiness of my life,) the Russians have the softest and tenderest heart of any in the world. Even you, who are a foreigner, may easily judge of that by his extraordinary affection for children, an affection unparalleled in any other country. Now, he who loves children has assuredly a tender and impressionable nature. But the misfortune here is, that children do not forever remain children. With their childhood disappears the love that was inspired, and the child who has been brought up by strangers as their own, lulled in a dream of security and affection, suddenly awakes, with all the feelings of manhood, and with a strong sense of its rights, to find himself a slave, a serf, degraded to the condition of a brute, and ten times more miserable than those of his class who, brutalized from their cradle upwards, have never known the worth and dignity of man.

"This cruelty of love frequently leads Russians of high family to take into their families, as so called adopted children, unfortunate little creatures who have been so unfortunate as to attract their attention and rouse a fleeting interest. Their mode of adoption is this:

"They impose upon the infant all the duties of a child to its parents, without conceding to it in return any of the claims which such relationship would give it. They load it with the kindness, the love, the care of real parents, and bring it up as their own child, so long as a child it remains. From the day that their real condition is disclosed to such children, their future fate constantly impends over them, like the sword of Damocles, suspended by the silken thread of their master's caprice, which at any moment may annihilate them, or, which is still worse, cripple them for life.

"Such is the lot of those whose misfortune it is to awaken a master's cruel and capricious affection—such was my terrible lot."

Visibly a prey to deep emotion, the priest paused for a moment, pressed his hand upon his forehead, and then in calm and self-possessed tones, continued his narrative.

"My father was a serf, the son of a farmer on an estate near Kasan, and was permitted by the Count, his master, to take service in the town, upon paying a yearly abrok or fine, in lieu of the labor he was bound to perform. He obtained employment in the household of a rich goldsmith, and there occupied his leisure in drawing, for which he had a natural taste. One day he surprised his employer by the exhibition of a beautiful arabesque design. The goldsmith, struck by his ability, released him from his menial duties, took him as a pupil into his workshop, where his talent, backed by unwearying assiduity, soon converted the dull peasant into a highly skilled artist.

"He had reached his five-and-twentieth year, when his constant intercourse with his master's daughter a charming girl of eighteen, resulted in an ardent mutual attachment. He asked her hand of her father, who, not unnaturally, annexed to his consent the one condition, that the serf should become a free man. This condition could not be complied with. The count obstinately refused to liberate his vassal; all that entreaty could wring from him was the promise that without absolute necessity, he would withdraw him from the town. This did not satisfy the old goldsmith; but he could not long resist his daughters tears, and the lovers were united. A year of perfect happiness flew rapidly by; then came the war with France; my father's younger brother was taken for military service, his father died, and he himself was summoned by his owner to manage the now deserted farm. On his brother's return from the army he was to be at liberty to go back to Kasan. But his brother never returned, and the poor artist, the cunning worker in gold and silver, was condemned to follow the plough, whilst his freeborn wife sat beneath a serf's roof, nursing me, her infant son. In their sadly altered circumstances, I was my parents' only consolation. My mother's love and care delighted to adorn her 'jewel,' as she called me, with all the finery to which she had been used in her father's house. She passed her time in dressing and decorating me; and the fame of my beauty spread through the hamlet till it reached the ears of the countess, who desired to see me. My proud poor mother decked me like a lamb for the sacrifice, and took me to the castle. The countess, who was passionately fond of children, found me charming, and declared her intention to do my parents the honor of adopting me. In vain my mother wept, implored, and raved in dispair at the prospect of losing her son. I remained crying upon the countess's lap, my mother was forcibly turned out of the castle. Proud and happy had she entered it; despiring, and with death in her heart, she turned her back upon its walls.

"I soon forgot what I had never properly known. My earliest recollections are of brilliant saloons, fine pictures, rich clothes, and of the room full of playthings which engrossed my infantine attention. My foster mother's affection richly compensated me for the love of those to whom I owed my being. Her husband I never knew. He died soon after my adoption, leaving two sons, one of whom was three years older than myself, the other one year junior, and a daughter, twin sister of the youngest boy. With these, and with two adopted daughters, I grew up on a footing of perfect equality, receiving the same education, sharing all their sports and pleasures, until I attained my fifteenth year. At that period the countess' eldest son fell dangerously ill, and the physicians gave him up as lost. Then his despairing mother threw herself upon his body, and made a vow to all the saints, that if he recovered she would devote her adopted children to the church. He did recover, and upon the day that he arose from his sick bed, we unfortunate victims were informed of our future lot. The two girls were sent to a convent; the elder of the two submitted to take the veil; the younger, Julinka, so obstinately refused it, that the *hegumena* (superior of the convent) sent her back to the countess. Furious at her refusal, the countess bestowed her marriage upon a former game keeper, a somewhat dissolute fellow, who received leave of absence, on abrok, and took his young wife with him to Moscow. Thence, several years later, he went to St. Petersburgh, and for a long time I heard nothing whatever concerning them.

"I had no taste for the priesthood; but what choice had I? A serf, and the son of a serf, obedience was my only passport to freedom. By consenting to take the vow, I at last secured my emancipation, for no serf can be a priest in Russia; so I yielded, and was sent to the Archimandrite at Kasan. I entered the convent with repugnance, only the fear of slavery could have driven me into it. Once there, however, I devoted myself ardently to study, and the pursuit of learning soon reconciled me to the profession thus forcibly imposed upon me. My zeal attracted the attention of my superiors; several learned monks admitted me to their society, and vouchsafed me their instruction. Unbounded as is the ignorance, superstition, and fanaticism of the great mass of rural popes, it is common to find in our convents a wonderful amount of learning, comprehending almost all branches of human knowledge. Amongst other inmates of the convent which had become my prison, were two very learned monks from Ukraine, a province which has always been noted for sending forth the best ministers of religion; even as at the present time it supplies Russia with the best singers and musicians. To the paternal affection of these two monks I am indebted for my education. I was ordained, and some time afterwards I was sent to Moscow. A few years ago I was summoned to the priests' seminary at St. Petersburg. After my installation there, I made an excursion, in order to become acquainted with the environs, and passed here as we have done to-day, on my return from Gatschina. I was strangely moved at the sight of these pictures, some of which represent scenes well known to my childhood; but how should I describe my astonishment at the sight of the hostess, who entered the room to attend on me? Lapse of years, change of garb and condition, care and misery, had sadly altered her—not so altered her, however, as to prevent me from recognizing the playmate of my youth. With surprise and emotion I uttered the name 'Julinka!' She looked up, gazed at me for a moment, and with a cry of delight threw herself into my arms."

That meeting with her adopted brother was Julinka's first moment of happiness for many years. Her husband had rented the tavern on the road to Gatschina, and passed his life in hunting and drinking. She led a dull existence, occupied only by the routine of an innkeeper's business; her leisure hours she devoted to giving her daughter the best education she could, and times, with her brushes and pallette, she contrived to transport herself in imagination to the happier days of her youth. 'Yonder pictures,' she said, 'are all unskilfully executed; but I do not paint I will, but because I must; it is the last relic of my childhood. In God's good time there will be an end to all this, and, when that day comes,' she said to the priest, 'I recommend Astalja to thy care.'

Tears choked her utterance. I was deeply moved.

A dazzling flash of lightning illuminated the arbor, quickly succeeded by a thunder clap.—The young girl came running up to us.

"Mother begs you to go in doors to supper," she said, and quickly, for a terrible storm is coming on."

The pope arose from his seat, took my hand and pressed it.

"May you find a good appetite for your supper," said he; "our *zakuska* has been melancholy enough."

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The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1854.

See First Page.

THE NEWS.

The steamer Daniel Webster sailed from New Orleans for San Francisco on the 21st.——Further details of the Niagara's news have been received. A general European war is inevitable. The French Minister of foreign affairs has written a letter in which he declares that England, Austria and Prussia have solemnly recognized the integrity of the Porte. The French Government is evidently dissatisfied with the temporary policy of Austria, and has intimated that she will extend aid to Hungary, Italy, &c. If she does so, it will only be that she may obtain a grasp upon those countries, which they will find it difficult to shake off. A mob of 30,000 people had assembled at Constantinople, and declared that the constitution had been violated by the council. The Czar has formally rejected the protocol and note of the 5th, but consents to examine the Turkish proposition of the 20th. He refuses to recognize the European intervention Russo-Turkish affairs. Instructions have been issued to the commanders of the allied fleets, which will likely lead to war. It is said that the Turkish army in Asia is totally disorganized.

In England there is much indignation against Prince Albert. He is suspected of being the tool of Russia.——Rumors from France, state that despite Napoleon's professions of friendship to Turkey he is willing to desert her if the Czar will abandon the Barbon cause. There may be something in this.——Sweden and Denmark has issued circulars declaring their neutrality under all circumstances.

In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. Douglas reported a modification of his Nebraska bill, dividing the Territory into two parts, one to be called Nebraska and the other Kansas. This is a sort of a "compromise," move. Nothing of importance was done in the Senate on yesterday.——The amount of drafts registered at the Treasury for the week is $451,481.

The steamer Northern Light from San Juan, arrived at New York on yesterday, with California dates to the 21st of December, 512 passengers, and $640,000 in gold. Her news is quite interesting. We refer our readers to the telegraphic columns for particulars. The parties sent out to examine the Sierra Nevada report that there is a practicable pass.——From Lower California we have dates to the 16th.—The party of fillibusterers under Walker were besieged by 100 Mexicans from the 5th to the 14th, when a cold rain dispersed the Mexicans. We presume this will be set down as a providential interposition in behalf of fillibustering.——The exports of gold for the year is $60,875,505.

At home there is nothing new of much importance. The weather on yesterday moderated considerably, and it is now quite mild.

COLONIZATION.

We call the attention of the reader to a communication in another column, under the heading "American Colonization Society," written as a reply to an editorial article upon the subject in a recent number of the *Democratic Press* of this city. We by no means, however intend to be understood as agreeing with the author of the communication referred to, in reference to the character of the American Colonization Society. His figures are correct, and his conclusions just in reference to the fallaciousness of the opinion, doubtless entertained by many ignorant people, that the black population of the country can all be sent to Africa, or any other foreign land, through the instrumentality of that Society. We have, ourselves, heretofore shown, that even the national treasury could not submit to such a drain upon it as would be necessary to send to Africa the bare increase of the black population of this country.

That there are men advocating colonization as a means of getting rid of the free blacks, and that there are people in Illinois, and other free States, who would forcibly send the black people to Africa, but for the enormous expense consequent upon such a measure, we have not a doubt; but that the leading men in the colonization scheme, from its inception to the present day, have been actuated by such dastardly motives, we do not believe. However much the labor of the black people may be wanted here, the desire to retain them for such a use, may not, and does not, assume any weight when compared with the vast good that must result not only to the colonized but to those left behind, through the instrumentality of the colonization scheme, carried out in its fullness. The same argument which A. C. urges against colonization, was applicable to the settlement of Massachusetts, by the Puritans. They submitted to the oppressive laws in the land of their nativity, and like true men, they preferred to encounter all the danger and suffering incidental to the settlement of an inhospitable country, to remaining under such disabilities. They might have remained and vegetated like animals in England, or they might have contended hopelessly for a recognition of their rights, just as the colored people here do, but they decided differently. To that decision we measurably owe the free institutions we now enjoy, and the spirit which they breathed into them is now being reflected back upon Europe, and inspiring the oppressed not only with hope for a better future, but to demand a recognition of their natural rights.—And why may not a similar condition of things result from the colonization of Africa by men who are indoctrinated with christianity and a love of freedom? Surely, the obstacles to colonizing Africa by the colored people are not a tenth part as great as the early settlers of this continent encountered. The soil is more fertile and the climate more genial. With the aid of the steam engine, the telegraph and all the modern improvements to increase the physical power of a people, together with educational institutions to develope their intellectual powers, why may not a nation of black people grow up in Africa which shall affect the condition of the black race, the world over, in a degree equal to that which our own Republic has exercised upon the people of Europe?

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Mr. G. L. Ward, of Penn., Bearer of Dispatches has arrived in Washington, with the much talked of Mexican Treaty. It does not differ much in detail from the synopsis already given of it.

The boundary agreed on commences three miles north of El Paso, thence southwest one league south of Lake Guzman to the thirty-first degree of latitude and one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west from Greenwich, thence northwest to a point two leagues above the mouth of the river Colorado. The new territory embraces nearly all of Pimeria, and thirty-nine millions of acres.

The eleventh article of the treaty of the Guadalupe Hidalgo is cancelled. Mexico is to receive twenty millions of dollars in fifteen months—three millions on the ratification of the treaty, and the balance in tri-monthly installments with interest, out of which five millions are to be set apart to pay American claims, including the Garay indemnity. But it is stipulated that before the Garay people receive any portion as an indemnity, they shall release to the Mexican government all title to the lands on the Isthmus. This is all the mention made of the Garay company in the treaty. If the United States wish they can pay the whole amount mentioned at once and save the interest. A Board of Commissioners is to be appointed at Washington to adjust all claims.

It is said that the President hesitates about sending the treaty to the Senate, and does not want to pay but ten millions of dollars for the land offered. We applaud his economy.

Refused Raise.—General Pezuela, the new Captain-General at Cuba, has declined receiving an addition of $6000 per annum to his salary, to which he is entitled on the [illegible] of the Treasury of the Island, considering himself already sufficiently well paid.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' NEBRASKA BILL.

Senator Douglas has undoubtedly made a very grave mistake in his advocacy of his Nebraska Territory Bill. The opposition to it, from almost every quarter but the ultra South men, is daily gaining strength. It is so manifestly regardless of, and opposed to, all Northern sentiment, and carries upon its face such a base subserviency to Southern interests, and such an evident and transparent truckling for Southern votes, that it must even disgust a large portion of the very class who are supposed to be immediately benefitted by it. Thus it will not be hazardous to assert that the bill will combine adverse elements of opposition, and excite the most determined resistance from both sides of the Senate chamber.

If the intelligence from the seat of government, received through the letter writers there, is to be credited, there can be no doubt but that among the sensible, thinking men, of all parties, the bill is thought to be, to say the least, an injudicious movement. They see that it is certainly calculated to revive what is termed the "Slavery Agitation" in Congress, which the "Union savers," of whom Mr. Douglas was not the least, so triumphantly "settled definitely," some few years ago. The individuals who are now prominent in urging this bill have forsaken the colors under which they "fought, bled, and died," only a short time past. Mr. Atchison, a year ago, desired to pass a Nebraska bill, acknowledging the integrity of the Missouri Compromise, agreeing entirely with those who considered that Compromise as obviating all necessity of raising the question of Slavery with reference to the Territory of Nebraska. Now he finds himself constrained to insist upon the virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to urge the enactment of a provision specially inviting the establishment of Slavery in that Territory. A year ago, too, Mr. Douglas himself introduced a Nebraska bill, (the same which was introduced by Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, at the present session, and in the Committee on Territories proposed to substitute the Douglas bill) which says nothing at all about Slavery, leaving the Territory entirely to the action of the Missouri Compromise.

The moderate men of the North—the men who, though opposed to the extension of Slavery, sustain the Compromise of 1850—nevertheless feel themselves especially aggrieved by this extreme pro-Slavery proposition. The effect of it, they think, must be to drive all moderate Northern men out of Congress. Those who vote for the measure would certainly be ruined at home, and those who voted against it would be defeated by the factious extra-hard Andmantines of either party. The moderate men fear also that the passage of the bill would arouse a storm of indignation in the North, the effect of which would be to give that section completely into the hands of Giddings, Gerrit Smith, Chase, Sumner, and their political friends.

The most important of the provisions of this most cruel and iniquitous bill are as follows:

It binds the action of any future Congress in relation to the territory, an act which we certainly have no just right to do. To say that the people of 1954 shall not be allowed to alter or modify the regulations enacted by a Congress assembled in 1854 is simply absurd. Every generation should be allowed to legislate for itself, most particularly on a subject which is apt, nay certain, to undergo such essential modifications as that of Slavery. The bill also secures to the savages of the Territory, by the enactments of a civilized Congress, the right to hold in their cruel bondage their negro slaves, of whom they are said to have quite a number. It next extends, by a specific enactment, the Fugitive Slave Law over the Territory, not satisfied with a general provision in the bill, which would certainly cover this ground, namely that which extends all laws not locally inapplicable. It appears that the Senator wished to make "assurance doubly sure," for he re-enacts the odious law three several and distinct times in the provisions of his bill.

We have no idea that the bill by any possibility can pass the House, but it is well to show up the "Little Giant" occasionally, that his beloved constituents in the Sucker State can fully appreciate his warm, devoted, and enthusiastic devotion to the cause of human progress, and of human freedom. The following are extracts from the bill, which give a very correct idea of its spirit and provisions:

First.—"And, when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Second.—"Provided, further, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory."

Third.—"Sec 10. And be it further enacted, that the provisions of the act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February 12, 1793, and the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act,' approved September 18, 1850, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of the said Territory of Nebraska."

Fourth.—"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere in the United States."

Fifth.—"*And be it further enacted*, That, in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles established by the Compromise measures of 1850, viz:

"1. That all questions pertaining to Slavery in the Territories and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate Representatives.

"2. That 'all cases involving title to slaves,' and questions 'of personal freedom' are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunal with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"3. That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States in respect to fugitives from service are to be carried into faithful execution in all the 'organized territories' the same as in the States."

Since the above was written, the news of the modification proposed by Mr. Douglas in his Nebraska Bill, has been received. This alteration in the programme will have the effect of creating one slave and one free State, and thus rendering the matter somewhat less obnoxious to some of the Northern doughfaces. The modification will probably increase the chances of its passage, but it will not, in the least, lessen the indignation and opprobrium with which the author and supporter of a measure to extend Slavery over a Territory which God and Nature designed to be free, must be overregarded.

MR. A. KIDDER, THE AMERICAN CARD WRITER.

This gentleman is still in our city, and is now stopping at the Matteson House. He intended to have remained but a few days in Chicago when he first visited us, but he has been literally unable to get away from the tide of business which has flowed in upon him. His cards give universal satisfaction. Many who have been in the practice of having their cards engraved, and who have engraved plates in their possession, having seen specimens of Mr. Kidder's cards, prefer them to their own, and have sent him their orders.—Our curiosity led us to compare some of the best engraved cards with those of Mr. Kidder's writing, and, after a critical examination, we are obliged to give the latter the preference in every particular. They possess all the delicacy of finish and beauty of letter of the engraved work, and we find in them an ease and grace which the best engraved cards do not possess. When we remember, too, that his charges are so moderate as to make his cards much lower than the others, we do not wonder that the demand for them has been so great.

MASSACHUSETTS AFFAIRS.

The Inaugural Address of Governor Washburn to the Massachusetts Legislature has been received. It is a very good document, temperate, sensible, brief and practical. He discusses generally the principles of the government; treats briefly of the liquor law; indicates the principal of the changes in the constitution which it is incumbent upon the Legislature to initiate; reviews the condition of the leading institutions of the State; and presents an interesting but not very flattering summary of the Commonwealth's finances. It is a terse, clearly-written document.

MR. BAKEWELL'S LECTURE.

The lecture of Mr. Bakewell, before the Catholic Institute, on Monday evening, was listened to by a very small audience—the inclemency of the weather doubtless preventing the attendance of many. Previous to the lecture, Doct. McGirr, the President of the Institute, made a speech of some length, explanatory of the objects of the Society, and defending it against the attacks of some of the priests of the Church. He stated that the Society numbered thirty heads of families, and one of the articles of the constitution declared that each article must have the sanction of the Bishop, else it would be void.

Mr. Bakewell briefly reviewed his previous lecture, giving the points upon which his arguments, concerning the "Social effects of Protestantism," were based, and which would also be necessary to a proper understanding of his arguments in what he was about to say.—The first proposition was, that Protestantism was no religion, but merely a protest against religion. Also, that Protestantism was composed of antagonistic elements, each of which was devilish; from which it followed that the whole together was devilish in the highest degree,—just as a hundred devils might be worse than one devil.—We thought, after laying down such a premise, and taking it as a fact granted, the door for all disputation was closed, and that the lecturer would not deem it necessary to dwell upon any detailed circumstances, illustrative of the assumed facts. In this, however, we were mistaken; and for nearly two hours we were compelled, out of courtesy, to listen to perambulating statements of historical events, painted over by an ecclesiastical brush, and of a color calculated to command the admiration of the larger part of the audience. He stated, in proof of his assertion, that Protestantism is no religion, but in its very nature devilish, that ever since the Reformation the condition of Europe had grown worse, in a social, political, and moral view, and to make the proof clear, or so that it could not be well disproved, he dated Protestantism back to the 11th century,—previous to which time the history of Europe is not very clear, on account of the profound ignorance and semi-barbarism that everywhere prevailed. Luther and Melancthon, Huss and Calvin, were the legitimate manifestations of the infernal spirit that appeared to pervade the world, and in support of this he read extracts from letters from both Luther and Melancthon, acknowledging the *errors* they had committed in starting a movement they could not control. Calvin, especially was dwelt upon, and his intolerance, as manifested in the burning of Servetus, shewn up in glowing colors.—In like manner, were bigotry and intolerance of the British people, during the Commonwealth, exposed, as also, the same features of character in the Puritan Fathers, as the Pilgrims and their followers, were called. All of these things were cited to show that Protestantism falsified its professions of toleration, and therefore was devilish. In no place did the lecturer make the least allusion to the terrible persecutions of the Protestants, in every part of Europe,—of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day,—of the expulsion of five hundred thousand Protestants, called Huguenots, from France, by the revocation of the edict of Nantz,—of the arraying of the whole of Catholic Europe against Protestant England, merely because the latter was Protestant,—nor of the existence of the Inquisition in Spain, by which hundreds of thousands of people—men, women and children,—for a period of three hundred years, were hung, burnt, broken upon wheels constructed for the purpose, or imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, and all this too, not by the Government, but by the Church,—the loving, motherly Church, and continued by it up to the beginning of this century. He did not mention that in this 19th century,—even now, there is not a Protestant country in the world where freedom of religious belief and worship were prohibited; and that in Spain and Portugal, the Church will not even permit the body of a Protestant who may die there, while traveling or on business, to be buried in their soil; but compels them to be removed or casts them into the sea. He did not mention, either, that at Rome, no Protestant is permitted to make a profession of his religion, without subjecting himself to the severest penalties.—All this, however, was unnecessary, because, according to Mr. Bakewell's logic, Intolerance by the Catholic is not only not wrong, but right; but by Protestants it is devilish.

Mr. Bakewell closed his lecture by a lengthy notice of the manifestation of Protestantism at the present time. To it he attributed all the revolutions which distract Europe at this time. In this he was partly right, and partly wrong. The degradation and ignorance in which the people have been kept under priestly rule, undoubtedly makes them turbulent and revengeful towards their oppressors, as they begin to realize their condition. It could not be otherwise, and in these revolutions the Catholic Church is only realizing the truth of the adage, "He who sows the wind must reap the whirlwind." The Church that makes men ignorant, like brutes, must expect to deal with brutes, when their passions are aroused.—Mr. B. spoke of "the cause of Ireland," in which he took occasion to speak against Mr. Meagher and the "Young Ireland" party, which was responded to by stamping and hissing. He declared against all revolutions, spoke of the French revolution as the consequence of Protestantism, the head of which was Voltaire, and closed by a eulogium on O'Connell.

The whole lecture was very discursive and tiresome. Besides, it was a very weak affair.—The points presented were inapt, and not forcible, there was a total want of logic or eloquence, and the speaker appeared to be as lifeless as the "dogmatic Protestantism" about which he had so much to say. We certainly thought that we could have made out even with our imperfect knowledge of ecclesiastical history, a much stronger case against Protestantism than he did.

Mr. B. has the reputation of being second only to Orestes A. Browson as a lecturer on Catholicity. If so, it only argues that there is either a wide difference between he and Mr. B., or that the latter has a reputation which is not deserved.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR LIGON, OF MARYLAND.

Governor Ligon was inaugurated on Wednesday last, at Annapolis. His address is short and to the point. He approves of an elective judiciary, and the reforms of the new constitution generally. He is in favor of the public school system, congratulates citizens on the prosperous position of the state, and expresses an undiminished confidence in Franklin Pierce.

Gov. Ligon, of course, alludes to the slavery question and the compromise. He praises his people for "the magnanimity and patriotism" they have exhibited under "solemn provocations to deeds of vengeance." Although "partaking largely of the chivalric character of their southern brethren, they have calmly and patiently, time and again, submitted to wrongs and insults at the hands of a few misguided zealots, for the sake of peace and fraternal relations," with their fellow-countrymen. The governor thinks that "the imminent dangers which shook the hearts of the sternest patriots" have been averted by the compromise, but the North must be held strictly to the obligations of the federal compact, or the "bitter fruits of disunion" may still be forced to Maryland's lips."

Shameless.—"It is truly humiliating to see with what shamelessness the Editors of the *Journal* appropriate articles without giving credit, from" other "papers." They grumble very dolorously about the *Democrat* having appropriated a few lines of their own, but in the next column coolly appropriate almost a column of council proceedings, taken bodily from that very respectable *organ of the unterrified*. Consistency! gentlemen.

A Popular Church.—On Tuesday evening of last week, 168 pews in Plymouth Church Brooklyn, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor, were rented for the year for $10,047 25.

Miss Lucy Stone is now lecturing in Philadelphia. We would advise her to go to Erie, and give the Bedouin Arabs there a setting to rights. The *ladies* of that favored borough, it appears, have been putting some of her doctrines into practice.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor of the Press.—From your article to-day, in relation to this Society, it appears that during the year just ended it has sent off seven hundred and eighty-three persons, and that in this year's operations it has expended all its income, and twenty thousand dollars besides. The number of slaves in the United States increased from 2,486,126 in the year 1840 to 3,177,936 in the year 1850, showing a gain in that decade of 691,796; equal to 69,179 in each year. The expatriations by the American Colonization Society, therefore in an entire year are equal to the *increase of about five days*. In other words, it would take the Society upwards of *seventy years* to remove from the country, even the *gain* of just one year. It need not seem strange to you, therefore, that those who desire to see an end to servitude in this progressing free country, should lack faith in the ability of this Society to accomplish it. The utmost of this Society, as against American slavery, is no more than would be the discharge of a pop gun towards the demolition of the Rock of Gibraltar. Some of the "genuine" friends of the "African race," not only lack faith in, but actually are suspicious of the real aims and designs of the American Colonization Society. We think the controlling men in that colonization movement, do not desire the termination, but the continuance of American slavery. We think they desire to remove certain of the colored people from this country just to get rid of their influence, and not for the purpose of benefiting the persons removed. To illustrate what I mean—I presume, if such persons as Frederick Douglass, Samuel R. Ward, and Chas. Lenox Remond, would consent to be removed to Liberia, that the Colonization Society would find no trouble in raising funds to transport them.—There are some intelligent colored men inconveniently near.

One benefit has incidentally followed from the colonization scheme; and that is, the success of the colony in the arts of peace, in the experiment of free government, has demonstrated the real ability and worth of the colored race. This, I say, has resulted incidentally, for in view of the facts of the case, I can not regard this as having been an object aimed at by those who have been most active in the society. The labor of the colored race is as much needed in this country as is that of the Irish, German, and Swedish emigrants, who have helped so much in subduing this new country, and extending its works of internal improvement. And among these who claim to "have a genuine regard for the African race," are not a few who fail to see any good reasons for transporting from the country at great expense, *natives* whose services are needed in it, while at the same time we are giving hearty welcome to helping hands from every foreign clime. We desire the presence of all these useful sons of toil, and we desire also that that other class of laborers may *continue to toil* on American soil, where they have been born and bred, and where their services are useful. The scheme of colonization has demonstrated their capacity; the efforts of specimens in this land have shown the same thing. Now what I would say is, I would have these colored people treated like men, and paid for what they do as other men are paid. Their work is needed, and can hardly be dispensed with. Let it be paid for as other labor is. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

In the article of yours which has elicited this reply, the following language occurs:

"Those who have a *genuine* regard for the African race—who are not using it as a mere political hobby to be rode while profitable, and to be kicked aside when not," &c. &c.

In regard to the "fling" contained in these words, I will only quote a maxim older than you or me, or than the Colonization Society itself—to wit: "Let those who live in glass houses never throw stones."

Chicago, Jan. 23, 1854. A. C.

Mr. Editor:

I send you the speech I prepared for the Rail-road Celebration, but which, owing to circumstances beyond my control, I was prevented delivering. I had previously arranged with my particular friend, Stubbs, to toast *Australia*, upon which my other particular friends were to call for me, when I should have reluctantly made the following speech. Yours,

Wilkins Micawber.

P. S.—This is confidential.

Speech of Wilkins Micawber, Esq., at the R. R. Festival at Detroit.

Gentlemen:—It is an unexpected pleasure to be called upon to respond to a sentiment in compliment to that part of the world, to which circumstances beyond my control have, for a few years past, consigned those talents which, I flatter myself, I may say without the imputation of vanity, are calculated to illuminate the world. And, Gentlemen, permit me to say, that, on an occasion like the present, nothing could possibly be more appropriate than the mention of this island, for the very obvious reason that it *has no railroads*; that, while perambulating humanity in other lands may depend upon calorified water for vehicular transportation from one locality to another, the inhabitants of this island must rely upon that equine transportation vulgarly known as *shanks' mare*, or upon the locomotive power of quadrupedal slaves to rolling circles chained. But let us hope that the day is not far distant when the auriferous products of maternal earth may be transmuted into coin by that potent power which brought us here and contributes so much to the oratorical exercises.

Gentlemen, Steam is a wonderful power, a wonderful power, gentlemen. Often in my rural retirement, waiting anxiously for something to turn up, have I made the same remark to Mrs. Micawber, and I have prophesied to her of the day when, leaving Australia forever, I should emigrate to America, and locating in the vicinity of some of those railroads which stretch towards the setting sun, I should gather fresh courage and inspiration from the steam boiler, and devoting all my energies to the prosecution of some benevolent enterprise, should find among the savages of the western world a field for the exercise of my expansive soul. Gentlemen, this prophecy is this day fulfilled—modesty has triumphed, Steam is triumphant.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

A mail carrier was devoured by wolves between Ellsworth and Machias, Me., during the late terrible storm.

Barlow Hall, a lad of fourteen years, lately killed two moose at one shot, at Ellsworth, Me.—they sold for twenty dollars.

Thomas Daley, a lad of 11 years, has died in Boston in consequence of being hit by a snow ball by one of his fellows.

Several slave hunters from Portsmouth, Va., have recently been perambulating New Bedford in quest of fugitive slaves.

The Marquis of Turgot has been rewarded by Louis Napoleon with a higher rank in the Legion of Honor, for his conduct in the Soule affair.

In Illinois he would have been rewarded with a brace of iron cuffs, and lodgings in the Stone Jug at Alton. That's the difference.

A duel was lately fought near Pickensville, Ala., between Drs. Fant and Irby, two rival candidates for the Legislature. Dr. Irby was shot through the heart. Both gentlemen were democrats as well as members of the same church.

Very remarkable churches they must have in Alabama.

Grant Thorburn, 80 years of age and newly married to boot, has been turned out of the New York Custom House, to make way for some hungry recruit in Prince John's ragged regiment of short boys.

A young man named Philip Delaunis, who was committed to jail in Provincetown, N. J., in September last, eloped a few days since with his jailor's wife. The "fair" one carried off about $400 with her, and the twain are supposed to be now on their way to Europe. Love laughs at Locksmiths.

James B Jenkins of Oneida County, N. Y., a lawyer we should think, if lawyers were ever guilty of crime, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years at Albany, on Tuesday, for forging pension papers. He was convicted on his own confession, which was unlawyer like again.

At a late poultry show in England a pair of gray Shanghaes, "extra stock," sold for one hundred guineas—$500.

Printers with nine children are to be exempt from taxation in New York under the [illegible] constitution of that State.

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 19th inst., a spirited and interesting debate took place between Messrs. Gwin, Bright, and others, on a resolution offered by the former gentleman asking for information with regard to the naval force in California at the time of the departure of the filibuster expeditions against Lower California and Sonora. In the course of the argument Mr. G. stated that only two vessels of war were engaged in the protection of our interests on the entire line of five thousand miles on the Pacific coast—one of them was stationed at the Sandwich Islands, and the other was ordered to Peru, thus leaving filibusters and others to do as they pleased, without let or hindrance. The proclamation of the President for the suppression of these unlawful expeditions is like locking the door after the horse is gone. It is too late to be of service.

Mr. Gwin desired to call the attention of the country to a matter connected with the proclamation. It was that at the time the expedition was got up in California, the United States had no force there to prevent its sailing. He wished it to be known that, at that very time, when the first expedition sailed, a single vessel of war, with a single gun, could have stopped it. Was there no allowance to be made for the condition of Lower California and Sonora? Here was an expedition of forty-five men passing out of the Golden Gate which any one gun could command against a ship without cannon, and they went to a large country, took possession of it, and declared it a Republic. If the President intended to prevent such expeditions, he should have a force to prevent their departure. At the time the vessels left San Francisco there were but two ships of war in active service on the whole Pacific coast—one at the Sandwich Islands to prevent the consummation of a similar expedition, and the other was supposed to be at the Gulf of California; but, it turned out, had been ordered to the coast of Peru. On the whole coast, of over five thousand miles, there were but two ships of war to protect our commerce and maintain neutrality obligations. Was it not a farce to say it could accomplish those objects? It was reported that a second expedition had sailed, and that the vessel was towed out of the harbor by a steamship without any interruption by the United States Government.—Why so?—Because the United States, when a steamship for revenue service was asked for to prevent smuggling, said that it cost too much; and when he asked for appropriations to put the coast in a state of defence, he was scouted, because it required so much money. This miserable economy had left them without government power, either to defend themselves from an enemy, or to prevent the sailing of unlawful expeditions. Here was a paper proclaiming them to the world as going to and disturbing the peace of other nations, when in fact they were given *carte blanche* to go where they pleased, and violate any law they pleased, so far as the power of government is concerned. The only law rigidly executed in California was the one taxing and collecting revenue from them. While he was opposed to all unlawful expeditions of this sort, it ought to be known that in a new country like California, where there were so many adventurous spirits, and where the adjoining countries were offered, simply for the going and taking them, the power of the United States ought to be as vigilantly and properly executed. It must be known that where there are some of the richest mineral countries in the world, adjoining California, with a population entirely unable to defend them against the Indians, expeditions of this kind will proceed from California, unless the force of the United States there is sufficient to prevent them. Wherever our people go, they carry wealth, power and prosperity with them, and never forget the principle of liberty they have inherited. And, though such expeditions be unlawful, if they succeed they result in benefit to the inhabitants because of the change they produce. The army in California has never been efficient in consequence of the evils Congress has failed to remedy. These expeditions can go by land to Sonora, and in his opinion have gone, or will go. The proclamation will not stop them, because there is no force to execute it. It was useless for the President to attempt, by proclamation, to stop them. As long as territorial expansion is encouraged, and such countries as Lower California, Sonora, and the Sandwich Islands can be had, just for the taking, and the United States oppose no preventive force, citizens of the United States will be found engaged in such expeditions, and they will be successful. There was no steamship on that coast, because coal was very high there. This was penny wise and pound foolish economy, which destroyed the efficiency of the government and caused his constituents to be branded with infamy for violating laws that there was no power to enforce. He warned the country that unless the power of government was efficiently exercised, they could not expect the citizens of California to stand still when they were invited into those magnificent countries, and when they could get them with the will of the inhabitants, by taking them. The proclamation was too late. He was anxious to observe the neutrality laws, and if it was true that a treaty had been negotiated, by which a large portion of Mexico is to become the possession of the United States, it showed that public sentiment and the administration desires this territory. He hoped the treaty would embrace all the territory which Mexico could not defend, and that it would establish a mountain or desert boundary between the two nations. If it did not, he would endeavor to have it so modified.

From the Montreal Sun, Jan. 13.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Weather.—Thursday Evening, 10 o'clock—The atmosphere is almost palpable, a thick white fog envelops every object, and if by chance a man were to drop his cap, he could scarcely see to pick it up, even though it is the time for moonlight. Add to this, that rain is falling in streams, and that the streets are as slippery as—some politicians we have a mind to name—glass, and our friends at a distance may judge of the pleasures of the times. The weather began to break up yesterday, in accordance with the predictions of Miller's Almanac, to which please refer, at 12th January.

Grand Temperance Festival.—We are informed that a Grand Soirée, under the superintendence of the various temperance organizations in the city, is to take place on the 1st February, at which the Hon. Neil Dow is expected to be present. It will be held in the City Concert Hall.

Meeting of Parliament.—In our last we announced, on the authority of the Quebec *Gazette*, that Parliament would meet, for despatch of business, on the 16th February next. We now learn that the *Gazette* had no authority for the statement, and that it is not likely the meeting will take place before summer. Newspapers at the seat of Government should be more careful in giving currency to important announcements.

Kingston.—The *News* says, the waters of the bay and harbor are covered with ice, and foot passengers crossed from that city to Long Island, a distance of between three and four miles, on Monday. Should the present frost continue, says the same paper, in a few days the ice-bridge, so long looked for, will be firmly established.

The Rev. Enoch Wood, President of Western Canada Conference of Wesleyan Methodists, arrived in this city yesterday. We understand the reverend gentleman has come hither to adjust the affairs of those circuits which have been without ministers for some time, and on other important business.

Mr. Wood was for many years a Presiding Elder in the State of Indiana.

THE FIRE AT DETROIT.

The Detroit *Advertiser* in speaking of the late fire at the Depot of the M. C. R. R., says:

The fire, as near as we could learn, broke out in the porter's room, from a stove that was over-heated, and left to itself. The flames spread to the superintendent's the Treasurer's and the Cashier's offices which were completely gutted. The books and most valuable papers were of course in the fire proof vaults, but the files of correspondence, the maps, the plans, books and miscellaneous papers with the whole furniture of the building, were completely destroyed.

The roof and beams of the Passenger House being covered with a thick coating of fireproof paint they did not burn rapidly. Had it been otherwise there is no knowing where the flames would have been stayed.

The firemen deserve praise for their energy. In spite of the fierce gale and the intense cold which froze their hose they succeeded in extinguishing the fire in the building.

The loss to the Company will not probably exceed $10,000 to 15,000.

The second advent people are about to start a paper at Lowell, to be called the World's Crisis.

A. G. A. Duganne, a printer, and formerly of Fitchburg, has recently written a tale to which has been awarded a prize of $500.

An intelligent girl of scarcely sixteen summers was before the Boston police court last week as a common drunkard.

Extensive robberies at the New York Custom House have been discovered within a day or two. Bales of Canton silk goods have been opened, and shawls and silks in pieces taken out, the bales subsequently being restored in appearance to their original shape. What else than robbery can come of the appointment of John Van Buren's "short boys" to office?

The recent violent snow storm extended South as far as Selma, in Alabama, and West as far as Chicago. It covered a large surface of the country.

A fellow attending a party accidentally got drunk, and in retiring, mistook a lady's shawl for his cloak; in which habiliment he was seen upon the streets. This was immediately taken by some as an introduction of a new fashion, and is followed to some extent.

THE SUFFERING AT CAIRO.

For a few days past the most painful rumors have reached us of extraordinary suffering and destitution existing at or near Cairo. It appears that there are nearly two thousand emigrants at that point, who had embarked in steamers for St. Louis, and the Upper Mississippi, but who were put ashore at Cairo in consequence of the sudden close of navigation. If reports are to be relied upon there has been over two hundred deaths among them, from hunger, cold, and disease, within a very few days. The most active measures have been taken in St. Louis for their relief, and the worst is now probably over.

Our readers will have a very interesting story upon our first page. It will repay perusal.

A Grand Dance.—After the railroad festivities were over at Detroit, the gentlemanly officers of the Michigan Central Railroad, had the tables and stands removed from the Banqueting Hall, swept and garnished it, and invited the ladies of the town to attend with their *beaux* and enjoy a general dance. It was done, Barnharts' band was in attendance, and they had a glorious time.

The San Francisco calamity is still the theme for conversation and lamentation among almost all classes, and we learn with pleasure, that in some of the eastern cities, efforts are being made to relieve the suffering survivors, and to honor and reward their rescuers. The most unbounded praise is heaped upon the noble seamen who so strenuously exerted themselves in behalf of perishing humanity, and particularly upon Captains Crighton, Stouffer and Low.

While upon the subject it may be as well to remark that a bill has been reported in the House of Representatives which authorizes four months additional salary to be paid to the surviving officers and soldiers who were on board the S. F. and six months salary to be paid to the widows and orphans of those who were lost.

The outrageous and disgraceful Erie war still continues. There is no abatement of the excitement. The cry of peace, peace, is occasionally transmitted over the wires, but there is no peace. The war reminds one strongly of the Anti-Rent war in New York. The subject has already occupied attention in three State Legislatures—Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York—and to a warm debate in the United States Senate. Of late we find the rioters disguised as women, and committing their depredations against law and order; while on the Hieldeberg the law breakers painted their faces and wore the garb of Indians. What is to be the result, or on whose banner victory will ultimately perch, must be left for time to determine.

Murders at St. Paul.—We are sorry to hear, that two cold blooded murders have lately been committed at St. Paul. Mr. Philip Hull and Mr. John Clark were assaulted in the night with sling-shot and killed. Other assaults were made, but none others with the same fatal termination. These outrages produced much excitement, but the perpetrators had not been detected at the last accounts.

The Printers of Detroit are all in a quarrel about the celebration of Franklin's birth day, and the feud promises to be as serious as that between the houses of Montague and Capulet. All foolishness we imagine.

Executed.—Warren Wood, the murderer of Williams the pedler, was executed on Friday last in Green county N. Y.

Mr. Neafie opened an engagement at Louisville on last night. He has met with very brilliant success during his trip through the southern cities.

Panthers.—The *Record*, of the village of Louisiana, Mo., says a citizen of that town encountered two panthers in the American bottom on the Illinois shore, a few days ago, and succeeded in killing one.

A woman at Plattsburg, Mo., took a hatchet a few days ago, and entering a place where her husband had bought liquor and got drunk, split open all the barrels and kegs, and let the fiery element run out. She was accompanied by about 30 men, who wanted to see the fun, and ensure fair play.

The Boston *Post* announces the arrival of that port of two hundred and seventy of our foreign relations.

ANOTHER OF THE GOOD LADIES OF OUR CITY TESTIFIES TO THE EFFICACY OF DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, February 7, 1852.

I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings—many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used. MRS. ANN JEMISON, 30 Ninth street.

P. S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills.—All others, in comparison, are worthless. ja24

FROM THE DRUGGISTS OF ST. LOUIS.
30,000 PACKAGES SOLD IN ONE YEAR!!

We the undersigned, Druggists of St. Louis, Mo., certify that the following is a statement of our sales of Dr. Storm's celebrated Scotch Cough Candy, prepared from the original recipe by Hamilton Wade, a Chemist of this city, and that the medicine has given general satisfaction, we cheerfully unite with the Medical gentlemen of Chicago, Detroit Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other cities, where it has been introduced, in recommending it as a safe agreeable compound for diseases of the Chest and Lungs. Charless & Blow, 13,390 Pkgs. | Bacon, Hyde & Co., 3,640 Pk's; Francis Walton & Co. 3,760 | Snow & Shell, 3,500; Dupuy & Morton, 1,440 | A. G. Bragg & Co., 6,872; Weisell & Co., 720 | Schoats & Eggers, 720; Bunding & Voight, 360 | Barnard, Bro. & Co., 144,000. And 40,000 packages sold by the Retail Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Stores of Chicago, and at every store in America.

Grand Depot 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Retail price 10 cents per roll, three rolls for 25 cents, or $1 per doz. de13-3m-d&w

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, A SURE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

The invigorating and purifying properties of these invaluable pills render them safe and even infallible. They may be taken by females of all ages who are suffering from any disorganization of the system, preventing those distressing diseases which frequently occur (from inattention) at the turn of life. It has been incontestibly proved by experience that these Pills are the very best remedies ever known for the cure of these disorders to which females are liable, and when taken at certain periods there need be no apprehension of dropsy. As a family medicine they rank pre-eminent. ja23

NOTICE.

The ATLANTA BANK OF GEORGIA, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the subscribers, and as such owners they are personally liable for all its issues in terms of the act of incorporation. The Notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the same terms that Ohio and Indiana money is received, and they will be redeemed in New York by the Agents of the Bank at three quarters of one per cent. discount. GEO. SMITH & CO.

Chicago April 29, 1853.—113-dawtf

DR. C. HERRING'S FEMALE CATHOLICON may be had at the Drug Stores generally, at Chicago, in a few weeks. This is probably the best remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of female complaints generally. For disease of the womb, dizziness and weak back, it is unparalleled. ja23-3m*

For New Books,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS AND MAGAZINES, LITERARY AND NEWSPAPERS, CALL AT
Danenhower's,
NO. 123, LAKE STREET

FOR INSURANCE
In Responsible Eastern Companies,
Call on KING & SMITH,
33.......CLARK STREET..........33.
Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. oc1

NOTICE.
A JEWELER'S BUSINESS for disposal in a thriving town in Illinois. Inquire of G. E. BURTON. [illegible]

St. Louis, Jan. 20, 1854.

F. A. BABCOCK will address a note to E. R. J. at the Tremont House, informing him where he can find his Trunk, he will confer a great favor upon him. Chicago, Jan. 18-3t*

SITUATION WANTED.
A YOUNG MAN who has had several years experience in a large Retail House in country town, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Dry Goods Store, wholesale or retail. Best of references can be given. Address "L" Box 711 Chicago Post Office. ja23-3t*

WANTED.
EMPLOYMENT as an Amanuensis or Copyist, by a Phonographer who can write at the rate of one hundred words per minute. For references, terms, &c. address "T. W." through the Post Office. ja23-3t*

FOR RENT.
A DESIRABLE OFFICE, with Storage and Dockage privileges. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to T. W. ALEXANDER & CO. 219 South Water st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
ON Puttaney avenue, Block No. 21 in Section 3, on the West side of the city. Apply to J. M. PARKER, 75 Lake st, over L. C. P. Freer's Office.

CHEAP PROPERTY.
LOT [illegible] in Block 34 section 7, fronting on Lake st. [illegible]

A SALOON TO LET.
THE BEST LOCATED SALOON ON THE WEST SIDE of the river. The interior of the Saloon is beautifully finished, and fitted up with a complete sixteen barrel [illegible]. For further particulars inquire at MITCHELL'S HARDWARE STORE. ja25 [illegible] West Randolph st.

GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.
A FARM, situated in Lake county, Ill., consisting of [illegible] acres of choice Land, [illegible] 100 of which is [illegible], with a two story Frame House 30 feet square, Cellar and Milk House, Frame Barn [illegible], [illegible] Orchards, &c. &c. The stock and farming implements will be [illegible]. For further information apply to F. A. BRYAN, Druggist, Tremont House. ja25

THOMAS WEBB.
General Land Agent,
—AND—
CONTRACTOR FOR IMPROVING REAL ESTATE. OFFICE 60 DEARBORN STREET. (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)

MR. WEBB respectfully invites the attention of Landed Proprietors to the latter important branch of his business. There is no feature in Real Estate so much overlooked, and no investment that will realize such immense returns.

Plans and Estimates furnished for Fencing, Draining, making Roads, planting and grouping Trees, and thoroughly and artistically reclaiming and improving Wild Lands.

FOR SALE.
160 acres at the Junction—Canal terms.
[illegible] acres on lake shore, south, with timber.
[illegible] corner Lot, on State st.
2 Houses and 17 years lease, on Quincy st.
Store and Dwelling, with lease, on North Clark st.
40 Lots on Prairie and Cottage Grove avenues.

TO RENT.
Neat Cottage on Van Buren st., South side.
One large Stone Cellar under 61 Dearborn st. ja25

PORK BARRELS.—[illegible] will buy 1 Pork Barrels for sale on consignment by J. H. DUNHAM & CO. 92 & 94 Water st. ja25

ALMANACS.
WHIG ALMANAC—For 1854, just rec'd by ja25 MELLEN & CO.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY—For sale by ja25 KEEN, BRO & CO., 148 Lake st.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., Secretary's Office, Chicago, Jan. 14, 1854.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in [illegible] has been declared.

The income of the road having been used for construction purposes, the dividend will be payable on and after the first day of February next, at the Office of the Company, in dividend Certificates, redeemable at the pleasure of the holder in full paid consolidated Stock of the Company when presented at this Office in sums of one hundred dollars. By order of the Board of Directors,
ja24-2m W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD BUSINESS INVESTMENT.
I will sell my entire stock of Hats, Caps, Fur Goods, &c. in Store 113 Lake st., at a bargain to any one wishing to go into the business.

Also, the building, with lease of the ground. This is one of the best chances ever offered, as it is one of the oldest established Hat Stores in the city, and will pay a handsome interest on the capital invested. The stock is in the best order, and well assorted, and the profits of the past year will prove tempting to any one with five or six thousand dollars capital.

For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of the subscriber at No. 99 South Water st.
ja24 CHARLES CLEAVER.

Spring Fashions for 1854.
BEAVER MOLESKIN HATS, FROM MESSRS. BEEBE and LEARY & CO.
Just Received by Express at 186 Lake Street
ja24-2w BAKER & MOODY

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar.
A MOST VALUABLE TOILET PREPARATION.
OF THE GREATEST SERVICE IN THE SICK ROOM
Recommended by the FACULTY, and HIGHLY APPROVED of by all who have tried it.
For sale Wholesale and Retail at BRABANT & MARSH'S, Also, at BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON'S, And BRYAN'S Drug Store; HOLLISTER'S BAZAAR, &c.
Where also will be found *Cleaver's London Honey Soaps.* ja24-1f

1854. 1854.
CHICAGO AND LAKE SUPERIOR.
REED'S LINE.
ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION, the A. No. 1 Fast Low Pressure Steamer Queen City will be put on the route between Chicago and Sault St. Marie, and other ports [illegible]. Apply at our Dock foot of State st. [illegible]
ja24 A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents.

REMOVAL.
Hughes Dupuy & Crehange,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers IN
FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
HAVE REMOVED FROM 12 WILLIAM STREET, TO THEIR NEW WAREHOUSE,
37 Maiden Lane, New York, up stairs,
Where they are prepared to offer to the Trade a complete and well selected assortment of
FANS, BUTTONS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERCUSSION CAPS, ACCORDIONS AND FLUTINAS OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, GERMAN WATCH GUARDS, VEST AND BOB CHAINS, IMITATION JEWELRY, MIRRORS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., &c.
AND
Paris Fancy Goods,
ADAPTED TO THE SPRING TRADE,
TO WHICH THEY WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
Orders for all descriptions of goods taken as usual, and for importation, by their Resident Partner in Paris, Mr. A. CREHANGE. ja24-1m col-3m

LEAD—5,000 LBS. PIG AND BAR LEAD—In store and for sale by ja24 BEEBE, LYON & CO.

WHIG ALMANAC.
GREELEY'S WHIG ALMANAC, FOR 1854—Just rec'd by KEEN, BROTHER & CO., ja24 148 Lake st.

Mechanics of Chicago.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE have had under consideration the contemplated meeting of the "Illinois Industrial League," for the purpose of eliciting an expression from the people of Chicago, in reference to the plan of an Industrial University and System of Common Schools. It purports to be a scheme to bring education home to the people of this State—the great interest of the Industrial classes—and, after careful examination, the Board are fully persuaded that it is a cause that demands the immediate attention and fostering action of every mechanic in our city. The plan is believed to be in every respect good, and its ultimate success, [illegible], and the Board deem it their duty as the advocates of education, and a calling of the Mechanics of Chicago to [illegible] and to unite their efforts for this [illegible] of *Education for the People.*

The Mechanics of Chicago are accordingly hereby especially and earnestly requested to attend and turn out en masse to the meeting of the League, at the South Market Hall, next Wednesday evening, Jan. 25th, at 7½ o'clock.

P. GRAFF, President.
S. Dorr, Ives Scoville, Geo. McArthur, Noble Martin, S. D. Childs, Geo. F. Hansen — Directors Mechanics' Institute. ja23-2t

NOTICE EXTRA!!
T. C. WALES & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Shoe Stock,
At Low Prices for Cash.
Will Remove, about January 25th, to Store
NO. 29 PEARL ST., BOSTON, MASS.
ja23-3m in col P1

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves together under the style of SAVAGE, CASE & CO., For the purpose of conducting a general DRY GOODS JOBBING BUSINESS. At No. 131 Water St., up stairs, where will always be found a full and complete stock, to which the attention of the trade is invited. JAS. G. SAVAGE. M. CASE. M. D. GILMAN.
Chicago, Jan. 2d, 1854—ja23-3td

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that as administratrix of the estate of George W. Dean, deceased, late of Cook County, and by authority of the order and decree of the County Court of Cook County, made at the January term thereof, [illegible], I will on the [illegible] day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, all the interest which the said George W. Dean, deceased, had in and to the following described real estate, to wit:—

Lot twenty-six (26) in the School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16 in Township 38, north of Range 14, east of the third principal meridian, situated in Cook County, and containing 10 28-100 acres, more or less.

Terms, half down, and half in six months, with ample security. MARIA DEAN, Administratrix.
Davis & Martin, Attys, 20 Randolph st. Chicago, 21st Jan., 1854—ja23

NEW AND IMPROVED
Sewing Machines.
THE AMERICAN
MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Now offer for sale at their Rooms,
287 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
By far the most perfect and valuable Sewing Machine that have yet been invented. [illegible]

66. Youths' Clothing Emporium. 66.
Children's and Youth's Clothing Made to Order.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
MRS. HARVEY—late of New York, No. 66 Lake st.
[illegible]

WILLIAM E. OTTO,
No. 71 Lake Street, Chicago,
OFFERS to the public the most extensive assortment of [illegible]

COMMERCIAL

CHICAGO MARKET.
Office of the Chicago Daily Tribune, Tuesday, January 24,—7 P. M.

The news brought by the last European steamer has not been without a very perceptible effect upon our grain market. It will be seen that there has already been a very considerable advance, and the news from the New York markets, in the morning's *Tribune* will no doubt create a still further advance.

The market has advanced about 10 ₵ bu on all kinds of Wheat. Millers are not buying to any great extent, on account of the high rates, of the best sample of winter. The receipts being light, there is not a great deal to note in the way of transactions.

We note an advance of fifty cents ₵ bbl, on all brands of Flour. We note sales as follows:

FLOUR—City Mills No. 1 Ex. Sup. $6.50—No. 2 Family Flour, $6.00—No. 3 Middling Flour, $5.50—No. 4, $5.00. Sic is to be added to these figures for the retail rates.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3.25 for 1st quality.

WHEAT.—Sales: 400 winter at $1.25 delivered—500 spring at $1.17 delivered—350 bu winter at $1.25 do—400 bu spring at $1.20—200 mixed at $1.22, delivered at Central depot—350 bu spring at $1.20—75 bu spring at $1.20. These two latter sales are evidently below the market.

CORN.—Old and new shelled is held at 50c in store. Ear is selling from wagons at 35@37½c ₵ bu of 70 lbs.

OATS.—All that was received at Galena depot to-day sold at 30@35c delivered.

RYE.—Is nominal at 70c.

BARLEY.—Sales of 300 bu at 45c in store.

HOGS.—About 2,000 were received at the Galena depot. Sales of 400 at $4.25@4.75 do at $4.50@4.75, dividing on 200 lbs.

BUTTER.—Sales at from 8 to 15c for ₵ firkins and fresh roll.

EGGS.—In good demand at 18c by the quantity, and 20c at retail.

SALT.—The rates are $2.25 for fine, and $2.25 for coarse, 12c for sacks of 31 lbs, and 16c for sacks of 14 lbs.

In other articles we have no change to note.

(BY THE UNION LINE.)

NEW YORK MARKET—Jan. 24—3 P. M.

FLOUR—Market for Western better; State not so firm, and offered more freely. Canadian quiet at $9. Sales. Western Canal, $[illegible] for common to straight State; [illegible] for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana. GRAIN—Little doing in WHEAT, as the high prices asked restricts business; for prime white Genesee, $2.30 is bid and is declined. We hear of only 2,500 bushels Red Jersey, and long Island at $2.00. OATS—In demand and higher [illegible]. CORN [illegible] better, and in demand for export. Supply not large. Sales: 25,000 bu at 96c for new Southern white and yellow; 95c for new white Jersey at 94@95c for old Western mixed; $1.00 for old Round yellow.—RYE dull and quiet.

WHISKEY—In good demand. Sales: 2,000 prime at 31c. PROVISIONS—Fair demand for Pork, and prices firmer. Sales: [illegible] bbls at 14.50 for new mess; 12.75@12.85 for new prime; 12.87 for old mess—Beef steady, and in fair request at [illegible] for country mess; [illegible] repacked Chicago.—Lard buoyant at 9¾@10c.—Butter firm at 12@16c for Ohio; 18@22c for State.—Cheese steady and in fair demand at 9½@10½c.

CALEB COPE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silks and Fancy Goods!
Having removed to their spacious new Granite Ware house
Nos. 183 MARKET, & 18 COMMERCE Sts., PHILADELPHIA,
Are now receiving and opening their Spring Importations, consisting in part of
Dress Goods, Ribbons, Embroideries,
LACES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS GLOVES, CRAVATS, HANDKERCH'FS, &c. &c. &c.
The whole making one of the largest and most varied assortments of articles in their line, to be found in the United States.
Their stock will embrace all the latest styles of goods produced, up to the sailing of each steamer, and will include many novel and confined designs in Dress Fabrics, Ribbons, &c., all of which will be disposed of on as favorable terms as can be offered by any House in the Union. ja16-6w-m&e

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.
Mr. Editor—Please announce E. McLERAN, Jr., as the people's candidate for City Marshal at the ensuing Spring election. MANY FRIENDS.

FOR CITY MARSHAL.
DARIUS KNIGHTS will be a candidate for City Marshal at the ensuing Municipal Election, and respectfully solicits the support of his friends and fellow citizens. ja23-dtp*

FOR CITY COLLECTOR.
FREDERICK A. BRAGG announces himself as a Candidate for the office of City Collector, at the ensuing municipal election. ja10

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.
MR. STEPHEN CHERRY announces his name as a candidate for Street Commissioner, for the South Division of the city, at the ensuing election. ja23-dtd

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER, S. D.
PATRICK COFFY respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner, South Division, at the ensuing Municipal Election, in March next. ja21

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER, SOUTH DIV.
R. F. WATSON announces that he is a candidate for Street Commissioner for the South Division, at the next Charter Election. ja20*

STREET COMMISSIONER—SOUTH DIVISION.
WILLIAM B. H. GRAY, (an old citizen) announces himself as a candidate for Street Commissioner, South Division, at the ensuing municipal election, and solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER, W. D.
The undersigned, at the request of a great many friends and citizens, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Commissioner, and expects the suffrage of his fellow citizens at the ensuing Municipal Election. ja16-td JAMES O'CONNELL.

2, 3 & 4 SHILLINGS PER BOTTLE.
FOR all that is charged for DeROLLAND'S FRENCH GOMME PATE, the best article for Letters, Envelopes, Fancy Paper, Card Work, Scrap Books, &c., ever manufactured. [illegible] Adhesive Mixture at ja25 MELLEN & CO.'s, 51 Clark st.

T. L. NURSE,
PIANO FORTE
TUNER AND REPAIRER
All orders left at Mould's Music Store, or at Burley's Book Store, promptly attended to. ja21-1y

Mrs. Partington.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned respectfully advise the public, that the book just published by Garrett & Co., New York, and which they call "*Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun*," is not only an unauthorized assumption of her name as the title of a book, but is a fraud upon the public, in intending to cause the same to be confounded with a genuine volume. [illegible] *Boston Transcript.*

We would warn our readers against the counterfeit book, entitled "Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun." [illegible] *Olive Branch.*

Will shortly be Published,
THE LIFE AND SAYINGS OF MRS. PARTINGTON, & OTHERS OF THE FAMILY.
By B. P. Shillaber, of the Boston Post,—profusely illustrated, with new designs by the most eminent artists—with a portrait of Dame Partington; one elegant vol. 12mo.
J. C. DERBY, 8 Park Place, New York.
The Western Trade furnished at publishers' prices, by D. B. COOKE & CO., Wholesale Booksellers,
ja21 Chicago Ill.

WILLARD'S
Excelsior Hat Store,
36......DEARBORN STREET......36.
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
S. WILLARD, practical Hatter, from New York, respectfully informs the Hat wearing community that he is prepared to furnish gentlemen's Hats (only) in every possible variety of style now worn in Broadway, and of the finest texture and workmanship.
Hats made to order on short notice, at reasonable prices. ja20

TEAS.
THE attention of the public is invited to my stock of Teas, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, Ningyong, Pouchong, Oolong and Orange Pekoe, comprising qualities of the choicest Import. ja20 H. SAYRE, 54 & 56 State st.

A WE ARE SOON TO REMOVE from our present location, it is very desirable to reduce our stock as much as possible. To do this we have greatly reduced the prices of all goods [illegible]. ja20 STANLEY, HUTCHINS & QUINN.

WM. H. SAMPSON,
House & Land Agent.
OFFICE, NO. 52, WELLS ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
ATTENDS to the sale of Real Estate, Renting Houses, Collecting Rents, Accounts, Negotiates Loans, &c.
REFER TO
P. J. Dunbar, Cleveland, Ohio, Hon. B. S. Morris, Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] Jan 20, 1854.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—
[illegible] hhds choice old.
[illegible] hhds new fair to prime, in store and for sale by ja20 NORTON & HEMPSTEAD.

CLARIFIED AND REFINED SUGARS—
[illegible] bbls Belcher's B.
[illegible] Loveral Y.
[illegible] Belcher's Crushed, for sale by ja20 NORTON & HEMPSTEAD.

COFFEE—
[illegible] sacks Rio.
[illegible] mats Java. For sale by ja20 NORTON & HEMPSTEAD.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—
[illegible] bbls Belcher Steam and Golden Syrup.
[illegible] bbls choice N. Orleans Molasses, for sale by ja20 NORTON & HEMPSTEAD.

1000 BU. DRIED APPLES—For sale by ja20 NORTON & HEMPSTEAD.

200 BOXES CLUSTER RAISINS—On consignment, for sale by ja20 NORTON & HEMPSTEAD.

HAY KNIVES—20 doz. Wadsworth's Hay Knives (in store) and for sale at 176 Lake st. ja20 WM. BLAIR & CO.

Sash, Door and Blind
FACTORY,
CORNER MARKET AND TYLER STREETS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
F. McFALL respectfully announces to his friends and patrons [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—
[illegible] bbls prime Ohio and Indiana Apples.
[illegible] Peaches [illegible].
For sale low by ja20 J. H. DUNHAM & CO. 92 & 94 Water st.

CAVENDISH TOBACCO—
[illegible] boxes and [illegible] [illegible] brands in store and for sale very low to close, by ja20 J. H. DUNHAM & CO. 92 & 94 Water st.

SALT PETRE—
5 Tons for sale by ja20 J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

EXHIBITION!
PROFESSOR LAMBER,
The world-renowned
BOHEMIAN FANCY GLASS WORKER,
WILL open his wonderful, pleasing and instructive Exhibition in the large Room south end of
THE CITY MARKET HALL,
To commence on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 23d, and continue every afternoon and evening throughout the week. The Professor will exhibit a
STEAM ENGINE MADE FROM GLASS ENTIRELY,
in full operation. He will make from base of glass without mould or pattern, beautiful Ornaments of every description, [illegible] Paper Weight—together with beautiful philosophical experiments, [illegible].
Admission 15 cents; no half price.
Hours of Exhibition, 3, 6, 7 and 9 P. M. ja23-1f

PUBLIC LECTURES
Before the Chicago Catholic Institute.
THE Lecture Committee beg leave to inform the Public that they have made arrangements for the delivery of a series of SIX LECTURES before the Chicago Catholic Institute, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at the City Hall, State st.
ROBERT A. BAKEWELL, Esq., M. A.,
Editor of the Shepherd of the Valley,
Will deliver the first course of the series, consisting of two lectures.
Subject—"The Social Effects of Protestantism."
First Lecture..........Friday, January 20
Second "..........Monday, " 23
Lectures to begin each evening at 7 o'clock precisely.
Tickets for single Lecture, 25 cents each; Season Tickets, admitting one person to all the Lectures, $1; Season Ticket, admitting a lady and gentleman to all the Lectures, $1.50.
Tickets to be had at the various residences of the Rev'd. Clergy; at Geo. McDonnell's Catholic Book Store, 25 Market st.; at the Office of the Western Tablet, cor. of Clark and Randolph sts., or of any of the members of the Committee.
COMMITTEE:
E. H. Taylor, A. M. Talley, Wm. McCune, Jas. A. Mulligan, Wm. Linton. ja16

Dancing and Waltzing.
MR. FREAMAN
Has opened his Classes for instruction in Dancing, at the TREMONT HALL.
Where he will be happy to teach the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago the most fashionable Dancing and Waltzing now taught in the Eastern cities: Schottisch, Redowa Waltz (in 5 steps) Waltz (in 5 steps,) Polka Mazourka Waltz; Hop Waltz, Cople Waltz, Gallopades, Polkas in Quadrilles, Mazourkas in Quadrille, French Quadrilles, &c.
Hours of tuition, from 7½ to 11 o'clock on Monday and Friday evenings of each week—twelve Lessons and one Public to constitute the course. Terms, $7, to include Lady, payable in advance.
Private lessons to be given if desired.
Subscription now open at Mould's Music Store.
Single tickets $1. ja4 A. W. FREAMAN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GRUBB & WILLMARTH.
AUCTION & COMMISSION,
204 Lake st., Chicago, Illinois, (Fire Proof Building,)
For the Sale of

S. NICKERSON,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 13 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advanced on Consignments.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Metropolitan Saloon, corner of State and Randolph sts., on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, viz:—1 Bar and Counter, 18 Arm Chairs, 2 Round Tables, 1 Cupboard, Stove, Pipe, &c., 11 French Pictures, 1 Clock, 16 Looking Glasses, 12 Liquor Kegs, 29 Decanters, 6 Molasses Jugs, 24 Punch Tumblers, 18 Wine Glasses, 3 Britannia Pitchers, [illegible] sets of crockery and glassware, 4 doz knives and forks, 4 doz table and tea spoons, 1 ¾ cask pale brandy, 1 do do [illegible], 1 extension table, 1 oil cloth, 1 parlor stove and pipe, 1 box do do, 1 camphine lamp, 3 sofa cushions, 6 blinds on windows and doors, 12 curtains, 1 cooking stove, pipe and furniture, 9 chairs, curtains, cushions, &c., partitions in 2d story, with many other articles too numerous to mention.
ja25 S. NICKERSON, Auc'r.

RANKIN & COOK,
GENERAL
Auction and Commission Merchants,
No. 174 RANDOLPH STREET,
South-West Corner of Randolph and Wells.
Advances made on Consignments. Out-door sales attended to. JOHN RANKIN, Salesman.

WM. H. HASKELL,
AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 2 Water Street, Peoria, Illinois.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

JAMES A. MARSHALL & CO.,
Auction & Commission Merchants
For the Sale of
LOTS, LANDS, GOODS, VESSELS, STOCKS, &c.
No 26 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.
Cash advances made on Consignments.
James A. Marshall. no25-d&wly Charles C. Wells.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.
ON THURSDAY, Jan. 26th, at 11 o'clock, at our Sales Room 26 Dearborn st., we will sell without reserve, [illegible] casks, bbls and quarter casks Pure Wines and Liquors, in original packages [illegible]. To this sale the attention of Dealers is particularly requested, as this is the best lot of good Liquors ever offered at public sale in this city.
ja25 J. A. MARSHALL & CO., Auct'rs.

IMPORTANT SALE OF $40,000 WORTH OF
Valuable Real Estate.
AT AUCTION.
ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold to the highest and best bidder, $40,000 worth of the most valuable Residence and business property in the city: [illegible]
ja25 J. A. MARSHALL & CO., Auct'rs.

J. & F. F. RUSSELL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE, AND STOCK BROKERS,—ROOMS, 24 Randolph Street, Chicago.—Land Agent for the payment of Taxes, Purchase of Lands, Lots, Farms, and Warrants, Government Lands carefully purchased or Located, and Land Warrants bought and sold.
NOTARY PUBLIC—Takes acknowledgments of Deeds, and other instruments of Writing, Protests, Notes, &c.
CONVEYANCES—Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, and all other legal Instruments drawn or executed according to the Laws of the different States.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND GENERAL AUCTION [illegible]

J. H. DUNHAM & CO.,
92 and 94 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS.
AGENTS FOR
BELCHER'S STEAM SUGAR REFINERY

1854. 1854.
CHICAGO, GRAND RIVER AND MUSKEGON
THE STEAMBOAT PACIFIC will run on this route during the season of 1854. She will make the trip to Grand River three times a week, and to Muskegon twice a week. She will go on the route about the 1st of April, and keep on through the whole season.
ja18 2m JAMES R. HUGUNIN, Agent.

WILL REMOVE.
THE subscribers will move their large assortment of Rich Jewelry, Watches and Pure Coin Silver Ware, and [illegible] will sell any article in their line at prime cost, in the Old Stand.
ja18 THOMPSON, JOHNSON & CO., 150 Lake st.

DE ROLLAND'S
FRENCH GOMME PATE—Or, Adhesive Mixture for Letters, Envelopes, Fancy Paper Card Work, Scrap Books, &c. Put up in 2, 3 and 4 oz. bottles; price 1, 2 and 3 shillings per bottle.
To editors, lawyers, or any one who may have to use any thing like the above, it will be found an invaluable article, being superior to anything of the kind yet manufactured. For sale wholesale and retail by MELLEN & CO.
ja17 51 Clark st., only Agents for Chicago.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENCY
For Sale of Goods at Manufacturer' PRICES.
(TRANSPORTATION ONLY ADDED.)
SAUGATUCK IRON WORKS, (Conn.)
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD MATERIALS viz:—Car Wheels, Axles, Boxes and Pedestals, Locomotive Drivers and Cylinders, Screw Cutters and Drilling Machines, [illegible]
WROUGHT IRON RAILROAD CHAIRS of the best quality [illegible]
The attention of Railroad Contractor, Car Manufacturers, Machinists and others is respectfully invited to the above. Orders respectfully filled.
ja17 Office No. 55 Dearborn st. F. R. T. ARMSTRONG, Agent.

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW AND CHORAL ADVOCATE.
IS the cheapest and best Musical Paper in the world.—This journal (which has been published every fortnight) commences its fifth year in January next, and [illegible]
ja17 MASON BROTHERS, Park Row, New York. [illegible], Agents, Chicago.

GLOVES.
KID, Buck, Cass, Beaver, Silk, Plush lined, Driving Gloves, &c. cheap for cash.
ja16-1w ELY & BOWDITCH, 29 Dearborn st.

Sure Cure for Dispepsia.
CRACKED WHEAT—A Palatable Diet for All; and a Wholesome and Salutary Diet for Invalids, especially Dyspeptics. [illegible]
ARROWROOT, made from the purest Corn, always for sale by
Chicago, Jan. 12 '54. H. O. WAGNER.

ASHCROFT'S
Metalic Steam Gauges.
THE ONLY TRUE STEAM GAUGE IN USE. For sale at 63 Lake st. at manufacturer's prices.
ja17 HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.

RAILROAD TRACK RAISING JACK SCREWS. Also, Railroad Track Raising Screws, raising both sides of the track at the same time, with new improvements. For sale by HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES—At manufacturer's prices, for sale at 63 Lake st. by ja17 HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.

LOCOMOTIVE AND SIGNAL LANTERNS [illegible]
ja17 HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Owing to the Sickness of one of our carriers on the North Side, our Morning Paper has been late in reaching our subscribers in that vicinity. We have made arrangements which we trust will make it all right again.

MARKET ON MARKET STREET.

We were gratified to see that Ald. McDonnell is urging upon the Council the necessity of a new Market House on Market street. The State street Market is located so remote from a large and populous portion of the city west of Wells street, and bordering on the South Branch of the river, that it causes the loss of a large amount of time, and is exceedingly inconvenient to a large portion of the citizens of the city. When the State street Market was proposed, it met with strong opposition on the ground that it would be a great tax upon the city, and not until capitalists offered the necessary money, at a low rate of interest, was the Council induced to order the erection of the building. When finished, it proved a good investment for the city, and the people are furnished a good market house without taxation for it. Now, we are very confident that the whole population of the South Division of the city at that time was no greater than the population now residing between Wells street and the river. And if the work, proposed by Ald. McDonnell were commenced at the earliest practicable period, and completed by January 1st, 1855, the population of the district mentioned, which was to the Market street Market, will be full one third larger than the whole South Division 5 years ago, when the State street Market was built. It should also be taken into consideration, that there are more mechanics in that part of the city between Wells and Market streets, than any other portion of similar dimensions, and these persons suffer more inconvenience than any other class, in being compelled to go a long distance to buy their daily food. In view of all these facts, we hope the Council will act upon Ald. McDonnell's proposition favorably, and that a Market House will be erected on Market street on a scale worthy of that growing part of the city.

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Gentlemen,—I see by the report of the Joint Com. of the Council, in reference to the purchase of a park for the W D., which report was concurred in, and by the action of the Board last evening, that no reference whatever has been made to the petition of the citizens of that division to the Council on the 19th ult., asking for the extension of Randolph street through the grounds in question, or to the conditions of a reserve of 40 feet, to be taken off on three sides of said ground for streets, a compliance with which will make it necessary for the Council to condemn other property. And, inasmuch as the proceedings of the Council thus far, in reference to this purchase, embrace several modes of payment, and propositions at variance with the interests of the city, and there being no definite action or order in reference to any one of them I deem it my duty at this time to object to the proceedings of the Council, and therefore send this matter back to you for reconsideration.

Respectfully, &c., Charles M. Gray, Mayor.

Subsequently, the Council reconsidered the whole matter, and then referred it to the judiciary committee, together with the Aldermen of the West Division, who has the matter in charge.

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By order of the Council.

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Editors of the Tribune:—I notice your correspondent's remarks, on the subject of ventilation, in yesterday's paper. Has your correspondent visited the Court Room, in the new and expensive building this County has recently erected? Has he been at the State Capitol at Springfield? These are places where money has flowed like water to produce fine edifices, and yet, while they are fine buildings, they are monuments of the ignorance of our architects upon a subject which every head of a family should understand—the most important principle in practical architecture—Ventilation. There is no arrangement made in either for this life-important object. The dense foul vapor stands before you, like a wall, when you open the door of the Court Room. Inside that room, daily sit unconscious judges and lawyers, who consider themselves learned. Daily their health is wasted by an insidious enemy, which their learning teaches them neither to perceive nor vanquish; and the court of justice is turned into a court of injustice, greater than any of them in Joe Miller's Dutch experience. For daily does "His Honor," without law or warrant, confine himself, the lawyers, the jury and the unconvicted parties in one of the vilest dungeons.

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In those wards, whose inmates are necessarily closely stowed, and whose habits are filthy to an extreme to most persons inconceivable, there is no perceptible difference from the temperature and atmosphere of the halls; a constant current of fresh warmed air pervades them all.

Industrial University.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

EXHIBITION! PROFESSOR LAMBER, BOHEMIAN FANCY GLASS WORKER. [illegible] THE CITY MARKET HALL. [illegible]

PUBLIC LECTURES Before the Chicago Catholic Institute. [illegible]

Dancing and Waltzing. MR. FREAMAN [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

GILBERT & WILLMARTH, AUCTION & COMMISSION, [illegible]

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JAMES A. MARSHALL & CO. Auction & Commission Merchants [illegible] IMPORTANT SALE OF $40,000 WORTH OF Valuable Real Estate. AT AUCTION. [illegible]

J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 22 and 24 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants. [illegible]

1854. 1854. CHICAGO, GRAND RIVER AND MUSKEGON [illegible] JAMES B. HUGUNIN, Agent.

DE ROLLAND'S FRENCH GOMME PATE [illegible]

MANUFACTURER'S AGENCY For Sale of Goods at Manufacturers' Prices. [illegible]

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INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

RAILROAD TRACKS IN OUR STREETS.

Among the subjects brought before the Council, for its action, there is none that should receive more careful attention from our citizens, than that for laying down railroad tracks from South Water street to the South limits of the city. While we must admit that our city is essentially commercial, and that all suitable measures should be adopted for the advantage of that interest, it is highly important that the advantages to be gained by concessions to it, should outweigh the disadvantages that might result to other interests. We believe the Council, some two or three years ago, authorized the Northern Indiana or Chicago and Rock Island roads to lay down a single track down Market street, and also South Water, for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of grain and other produce from cars to warehouses, and likewise receiving and forwarding merchandise of every description, without involving the very serious expense of cartage from the central to the south part of the city, where the depots were then located. We do not remember the precise details of that ordinance, or the reason for its non-acceptance. At that time the right of way through our streets was not so highly esteemed as it is at present, inasmuch as the low price of real estate enabled railroad companies to purchase all the property they might desire to pass through.—Our impression is, but in this we are not positive, that the railroad company referred to refused to accept the conditions which the Council prescribed, doubtless expecting to obtain them of a more favorable character, when it was ready to take advantage of it. But since then the streets have been extended, property has risen from double to quadruple in value, and citizens are very much opposed, as a general thing, to having railroad tracks laid down in front of their doors, especially if locomotives are to be used on them, or if the streets are to be subject to such obstruction as is of daily occurrence on North Clark street, near the depot of the Galena road.

Whatever action the Council may take in reference to the present petition for railroad tracks in the city, it should be only after mature deliberation, and an unmistakable expression of the sentiments of all those interested. Besides, whatever ordinance may be adopted, if any, to permit railroad tracks to be laid down in our streets, should be worded with the greatest care, and under the advice and direction of the best Counsel. There should be no ambiguity in a single sentence in order that all future disputes of a legal character may be avoided. We say this, because we have reason for knowing that such caution has not been always exercised by the city Council heretofore, and that it is not improbable the city will at some future period be made to feel the effects of such negligence very severely. The Railroad companies look far ahead, and prepare their agreements so as to cover all contingencies, and be uniformly favorable to themselves. While therefore the city has control of its streets, let it be sure that it does not concede any rights to them which will in any degree conflict with the exercise of its own sovereignty in years to come.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

The City Council created the office of School Superintendent, and on Monday night fixed the salary at $1500, and elected John D. Philbrick now Principal of the State Normal School. We have no knowledge of the abilities of Mr. P in educational matters, further than what is obtained from Mr. Larned, Secretary of the Board of School Trustees, who stated that Mr. P. was highly recommended by Horace Mann and other persons holding high positions in educational matters.

Our schools have been a source of considerable pride to our citizens, but with their increase in number, as the city augments its population, it seems very essential to their good management, and efficiency, that a competent Superintendent should be appointed. It is of the highest importance that our common schools should not be inferior to those of any other city, East or West, as they must soon meet and sustain a violent struggle with those who are planning their overthrow.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

W. W. Danenhower, agent for the publishers, has laid upon our table the following new publications:

VIOLA, or Adventures in the far South West, By Emerson Bennett.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE, A Love Story. By B. D'Israeli, M. P., P. C., author of the Young Duke, &c., &c.

VENETIA; or Lord Byron and his Daughter. By the same.

It is not often that we can conscientiously praise literature which comes bound in "yellow covers," but we have no scruples in cordially recommending at least two of the above works, those from the pen of Lord D'Israeli. Long ago, in those days of ours when we had time to read, and weep over fancy's pictures, we read the novels of D'Israeli, and they left an impression on our mind and heart which time and care has failed to efface. The two books before us are two of his best productions, with the exception perhaps of *Vivian Grey*, and *The Young Duke*. Most particularly can we speak in high terms of *Venetia*. Portions of this novel are of almost unequalled power. The plot of the story is founded on the well known, romantic story of Lord Byron's separation from his wife, his subsequent erratic career in Italy and Germany, and his passionate and intense love for the daughter he never saw. We should not envy the heart of any man, woman, or child, who can read this book with a tearless eye.

☞ A. H. & C. Burley, 112 Lake St., have received the Whig Almanac, for 1854. It is a publication too well known and appreciated to need the slightest commendation at our hands.

HAT STORE FOR SALE.—Mr. Cleaver offers his hat and cap store, 116 Lake street, for sale. It is an excellent location. Mr. Cleaver's extensive business, as a manufacturer of candles oil, and soap, compel him to close off his hat store.

REMOVAL.—Capt. Castle, Agent of the New York Central Railroad, has removed his office to No. 100 Randolph street, and is prepared to ticket travelers through via the Great Western (Canada) and other roads.

A STRANGE THING. [illegible] Dr. A. L. Adams' Liver Balsam [illegible] "It is true; it is true." ☞ See Dr. A. L. Adams' Advertisement in this paper.

LYON'S KATHAIRON. [illegible]

BALDNESS CURED. EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE. [illegible] WM. McMILLAN [illegible]

Mississippi & Rock River Junction R. R. Company. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Mississippi and Rock River Junction Railroad Company, that calls have been made [illegible]
Five per cent on the third day of January, 1854.
Five per cent on the third day of February, 1854.
Five per cent on the sixth day of March, 1854.
Five per cent on the sixth day of April, 1854.
At the Office of CHARLES DEMENT, At Dixon, Lee County, Ill. E. PECK. By order of the Directors. Treasurer pro tem.

KNICKERBOCKER, FOR JANUARY—Just rec'd by [illegible] MELLEN & CO., 88 Clark st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE. THREE eligibly situated Lots, on Liberty st. [illegible] JAMES A. SPRINGER [illegible]

STOCK OF GOODS AND LEASE OF STORE FOR SALE. [illegible] STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS [illegible] WASHINGTON SMITH.

HOUSE TO RENT. THE Dwelling House No. 111 State st. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE. TWO LOTS on Canal st., between Randolph and Washington sts. [illegible] D. C. BEATTIE, 52 Clark st., Next to Sherman House.

FOR SALE. A FINE LOT OF FIXTURES, suitable for a Saloon [illegible] J. DANIELS. [illegible]

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE. A NEW two story House on Adams st. for sale, for $750 [illegible] J. A. MARSHALL & CO., 16 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE. LOTS 4 and 5 in Block 40 [illegible] HARDING & FITCH, 7 Clark st.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE—on Adams st. [illegible] HARDING & FITCH, 7 Clark st.

FOR SALE. A LEASE—For two years, of a Lot on Adams st. between Clark and Dearborn [illegible]

TO RENT. IN the West Division, a good new House and Barn, with large Garden, Fruit Trees in bearing, &c. For further particulars, apply to WM. H. SAMPSON, 53 Wells st.

FOR SALE. VALUABLE LOTS ON WABASH AND MICHIGAN Avenues, in Frac. Section 15. [illegible] GRUBB & WILLMARTH, 204 Lake st.

VESSELS FOR SALE. Brig Orleans, now lying at Chicago, will be sold cheap. Brig McBride, now lying at Port Huron, with cargo for Milwaukee [illegible] For terms, which will be easy, apply to E. K. SHEPARD, Chicago, Or E. W. HUDSON, Detroit, Mich. Detroit, Jan. 3, 1854.

TO RENT. THREE SPACIOUS STORES, in the best situations in the centre of the city. Apply at the Office of CLARK & LORING, 100 Randolph st.

Propellers and Vessel for Sale. THE FOLLOWING VESSELS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE: Propeller Indiana, Propeller F. W. Backus, [illegible] For terms, &c., inquire of L. H. PRATT & CO.

FOR SALE. Three First Class Vessels! [illegible] B. S. SHEPARD, 12 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE. THE LEASE AND FURNITURE of a first class Boarding House, suitable for a respectable Hotel. [illegible] J. PIERSON.

A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE. [illegible] WM. T. HOPKINS, Morris, Ill.

POSITIVE SALE OF MINERAL AND OTHER LANDS, SITUATED AT THE BLUE RIVER DIGGINGS [illegible] EDMUND T. HASTINGS.

A GREAT BARGAIN. A FARM of 250 acres, at Elk Grove [illegible] J. A. MARSHALL & CO., 16 Dearborn st.

FOR RENT. A LARGE ROOM, suitable for a Work Shop [illegible] HORNER & CRONE, 117 Clark st.

TO RENT. UPON the Levee, in Peru, La Salle Co., Ill. [illegible]

GROCERY STORE. FOR SALE—The Stock, Fixtures, Lease and good will of an old established Grocery Store. [illegible] STRICKLAND & CO.

FOR SALE. LOT [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, 53 Wells st.

FOR SALE. HOUSE AND LOT, No. 22 State st. [illegible] HARDING & FITCH, 7 Clark st.

Lands For Sale. 480 ACRES [illegible]

LOTS. [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL, 167 Lake st.

TO RENT—An excellent Cellar under Store No. 16 Dearborn st. Inquire of J. A. MARSHALL & CO.

BLOCK FOR SALE. [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL.

CHEAP LOTS. 96 LOTS on BLOCK 6, CANAL TRUSTEES SUBDIVISION [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP. THE DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and LOT No. 53 State street [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL.

FOR SALE. A WELL selected stock of Groceries [illegible] WM. H. SAMPSON, 53 Wells st.

LOOK HERE! A BEAUTIFUL water lot on the South Branch [illegible] JOHN S. BUCHANAN, 100 Randolph st.

BUILDING LOTS ON NORTH SIDE. [illegible] JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

BUILDING LOTS IN SEC. 31. [illegible] JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

FOR SALE. [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON.

FOR SALE. A VERY CHOICE LOT on the South Branch [illegible] J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO.

STORES TO LET. [illegible] C. BENTLEY.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE. [illegible] CLARK & LORING.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE. VERY CHEAP. [illegible] J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO.

DISCOVERED AT LAST. A Mystery Explained.

A Revolution is Certain—Victory is Sure!

Dr. A. L. Adams' NEW THEORY OF DISEASE [illegible]

DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM, THE GREAT PANACEA OF DISEASE, [illegible] THE ONLY RELIABLE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED, [illegible]

Only Reliable Harbinger of Health TO THE AFFLICTED, EVERYWHERE. [illegible] IRON GRASP OF THE MONSTER DISEASE, [illegible] Sold by F. SCAMMON & CO., 140 Lake st. G. E. SCOTT, General Agent, No. 67 Randolph st. Chicago, Ill.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. KEEP, HARMON & Co., 211 South Water St., 211. NOW HAVE IN STORE A VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Which Dealers are invited to call and examine *Before purchasing elsewhere*. AS THEY WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHICAGO BOOK TRADE. S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111........Lake Street.........111. PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS Wholesale and Retail.

THIRD THOUSAND! THE DOOM OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY—As foretold in prophecy [illegible] Price 12½ cents. Published by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111 Lake st.

THE HUMOROUS SPEAKER. BY OLIVER OLDHAM. "Let those laugh now, who never laughed before, And those who always laughed, now laugh the more." This popular collection of things droll, witty, humorous and laughable [illegible]

"A DRAINLESS SHOWER OF LIGHT IS POESY." ILLUSTRATED BY HER PAINTERS. SISTER, WIFE OR MOTHER. LOVER, FRIEND OR BROTHER. POETRY OF THE YEAR [illegible] LYRICS OF THE HEART—By Alaric A. Watts [illegible] ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH YARD [illegible] SCOTIAS BARDS [illegible] LONGFELLOW'S HYPERION—Illustrated with nearly 100 engravings. [illegible] LONGFELLOW'S EVANGELINE [illegible] LONGFELLOW'S POEMS [illegible] BOYD'S EDITION OF MILTON'S PARADISE LOST [illegible] ELEGANT BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

HORTICULTURIST, FOR 1854.—Edited by P. Barry, Esq., of Rochester, N.Y. [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111 Lake st.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOTS. [illegible] SOUTH DIVISION. [illegible] WEST DIVISION. [illegible] J. A. MARSHALL & CO., 16 Dearborn st.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE. [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL, 167 Lake st.

Great Bargain in Improved Property. LOT 5, Block 5, Kinzie's Addition [illegible] CLARK & LORING, 100 Randolph st.

TO RENT. A FIRST class Two Story Frame House on the west side of Chicago river [illegible] E. COWPER. ALSO. [illegible] E. COWPER.

A RARE CHANCE. [illegible]

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. [illegible] HARDING & FITCH, 7 Clark st.

A GREAT BARGAIN. [illegible] J. O. HAMILTON.

HOUSE TO RENT, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, 53 Wells st.

FOR SALE. [illegible] HARDING & FITCH, 7 Clark st.

FOR SALE. THE SLAUGHTER AND PACKING HOUSE [illegible] E. C. ROWELL.

LOTS. [illegible] HARDING & FITCH, 7 Clark st.

RICH EMBROIDERIES, Elegant Embroidered Handk'fs, COLLARS and CHEMIZETTES, NEWLY OPENED BY L. D. OLMSTED & CO., WHO ARE *Constantly Receiving* DRESS AND FANCY GOODS, In all Varieties Suitable for the Season. 142........Lake Street........142.

BY TELEGRAPH

EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglass from committee on Territories, reported a bill dividing Nebraska into two territories, one to be called Nebraska and the other Kansas territory, and providing a government for both. He said attention of the committee had been called to the fact that the southern boundary of Nebraska, as laid down in the bill heretofore referred to, is 36 degrees and 30 minutes, which would divide the Cherokee country. To avoid this, the committee had determined to recommend 37 degrees as the southern boundary. The people of that country had two delegates here, who urged that the country be divided into two territories, &c. So far as he had been able to consult with them, the Missouri delegates were satisfied, and it would be better to have two territories. Accordingly a new bill was presented of this kind.

As the question was one in which the general government could not act, he said the gentleman from Ohio had made a gross and unwarrantable attack upon the State, because a small portion of the inhabitants had thought proper to right themselves by force.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

The bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Jacob Brown was taken up and passed.

Mr. Douglass moved to take up the Nebraska bill.

A bill was introduced to grant the franking privilege to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey and his assistants.

The amount of drafts registered at the Treasury for the week ending Jan. 21, was $451,481.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

A general European War is certain.

The Paris Moniteur contains a circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He addressed all the French Legations on the Eastern question document, in a moderate but very firm style. He declares that England, Austria and Prussia solemnly recognized the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire; and, further, that the affair at Sinope took place against all profession of Russia; she only desired national guarantee therefor to prevent the Ottoman territory and Flag from further attacks.

Authentic papers state that the French were dissatisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, and had addressed a strong letter of remonstrance, intimating that France would extend aid to Hungary, Italy, &c.

Paris papers report that the Czar had given orders for the immediate crossing of the Danube.

The Sultan declared to the French Embassador that he would rather abdicate than accept assistance against his subjects.

Great excitement prevailed at Constantinople and a mob of 30,000 persons had assembled, declaring that the Constitution had been violated by the Council.

Definite information relative to the action of the Czar is daily expected.

London intelligence from St. Petersburg, of the 12th, states that the Emperor formally rejected the Vienna Protocol and Note of the 5th, but consents to examine the Turkish proposition of the 25th, although he refuses to recognize European intervention in Russian and Turkish affairs.

Instructions to commanders of fleets are, that on meeting Russian ships they will in the names of their respective governments, request Russian commanders to return to Sebastopol, where they will find further instructions from the Russian Government. On refusal to return, force will be used.

A Russian despatch says that the Turkish army in Asia is totally disorganized, and many troops are killed. Report not credited.

The London Observer says that agents are on the way to the United States to purchase ships and ammunition for the Russians.

In England there is much indignation against Prince Albert expressed, particularly by the Independent papers and the public voice. They protest that he is the tool of Russia, and under her influence.

He stated to the British Cabinet that Russian, Austrian and Germany matters are expected to come before Parliament soon.

FRANCE.—At the New Year's Levee, the Emperor addressed the Foreign Ambassadors, hoping to be able to maintain the relations subsisting between France and their Governments, and assured the Ottoman Embassador of his good wishes, sympathy and efforts for Turkey. The Times' correspondent reports 70,000 Frenchmen ready to march for the Turkish camp when required.

Napoleon deserts the English alliance, and offers to consent to the annexation of Belgium and Egypt, the Czar promising also to abandon the Bourbon cause.

The King of Belgium decreed the total suppression of duties on imports of coal till further notice.

Sweden and Denmark have issued circulars declaring their neutrality, come what may.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The steamship Northern Light, from San Juan arrived this morning with California dates to the 21st of Dec. 313 passengers and $850,000 on freight brought down by the Brother Jonathan.

The Sierra Nevada, with the N. York passengers of the 5th, arrived at San Francisco on the 21st of Dec.

The Oregon left San Francisco for Panama on the 31st, with 100 passengers and $400,000 in gold, and the mails.

The politicians are busy in speculating upon the course of the Legislature, which will meet on the second, in regard to the Senatorial question, removal of the Stamp Act, and the formation of a new State. There is some excitement prevailing on the subject of the land speculation. The farmers are sowing a great deal of wheat, particularly in the Southern part of the State. A singular mortality is raging among the birds and beasts.

Parties sent out to examine the Sierra Nevada to lay out a railroad, have reported that there is a practicable pass there.

All the Pacific surveying parties have arrived.

The miners speak well of the Southern Route from Lower California.

We have dates to the 16th, and the accounts are very contradictory.

Papers concur in saying that the fillibusters were besieged in a house by 100 Mexicans, from the 5th to the 14th, when there being a cold rain, the party of fillibusters attacked the chilled and drowsy besiegers, who fled, leaving arms, horses, a brass field piece, and all their camp equipments.

The fillibusters deny having robbed and pillaged the natives.

It was expected that on the arrival of the Anita they would immediately descend on San Antonio.

The exports of Gold, as manifested at the Custom House, is $60,873,505.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan and Aspinwall, sailed from here to-day.

Hon. A. G. Brown, Senator elect for Mississippi, has gone to Washington.

A MEDICINE FOR ALL SEASONS. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills suit all complaints and all ages, and may be taken at all times [illegible] Beware of Counterfeits. The genuine is for sale by Nicholas Week, 203 Lake street, up stairs. Day & Baldwin, 139 [illegible] Brinckerhoff & Penton, 94 Lake st. [illegible] Henry Ritchie, 113 Randolph st., and by Agents in all parts of the United States. Principal Office, 169 Race st., Philadelphia.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. I am now selling Drafts on New York or Chicago and New England Notes, Gold, Currency at its worth. I am paying a premium for Chicago and New England Notes and Gold of New York and Michigan. [illegible] Silver, Gold, and Land Warrants for sale. Six per cent. interest allowed on Current Deposits. Foreign money taken for collection. F. G. ADAMS, Exchange Broker, 45 Clark street.

BOARD. A Gentleman and his Wife, or two Gentlemen [illegible]

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' GAZETTE OF [illegible]

SUGAR— 100 HHDS N. O. SUGAR [illegible]

UNION CAR WORKS FOUNDRY. [illegible]

STEWART THE LITTLE GEM [illegible]

NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

Dry Goods

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau st., New York.

BOWEN & McNAMEE, Importers of American and Foreign Silk and Fancy Goods [illegible]

ANDREAS & CO., Importers of French, German and Italian Silk Goods [illegible]

A. EBELIN & CO., No. 67 Broad st., Importers of French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

BORN, SCHLIEPER & HAASHAGEN, Importers of German and French Dress Goods [illegible]

BOUCHAUD CUVELIER & CO., Importers of French and Swiss Goods [illegible]

BERTRAND, FREESE & HENRY, Importers of Linen Goods [illegible]

C. B. HATCH & CO., 37 William st. [illegible]

EMERY & HONDS, No. 133 Broadway [illegible]

ESCHER & RUSCH, No. 3 Broad st., Importers of French and Swiss Goods, Silks, Muslins, &c.

F. COTTENET & CO., Importers of French and other European Goods, No. 33 Broad st.

GEORGE PEARCE & CO., Importers of Lace Goods, Embroideries [illegible]

HILL BROTHERS, Importers of Embroideries, White Goods [illegible]

H. HENEQUIN & CO., Importers of French Goods [illegible]

H. ROBINSON & CO., No. 167 Broadway, Importers and Jobbers, Lace Goods, Ribbons, Silks, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Small Wares, &c.

HATCH & YALE, Importers and Jobbers of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods [illegible]

JAMES McCREERY & CO., 75 William st., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

JOHN M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., Importers of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods [illegible]

JAMES OWEN, 15 Broad st., Imp. of Dress Trimmings [illegible]

KOHLSAAT BROS., 40 John st. [illegible]

L. J. WYETH & CO., Importers of Embroideries, White and Lace Goods, No. 30 Broad st.

MITCHELL & POTT, 35 Exchange Place, Importers of British Dry Goods, Scotch and Irish Linens, Dress Goods &c.

MEYER & MAIDHOFF, Manufacturers of fashionable Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c. No. 24 Dey st.

PETER D. MULLER, Imp'r of French, German and Swiss Dry Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Merinos, Shawls, Woolens, &c. No. 57 Broad st. N. Y.

SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, Imp. of Silks, Shawls, Laces and Embroideries and Tailoring Goods, 69 Broadway.

S. STRAHLHEIM & CO., 69 Broadway, Importers of Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, Nos. 32 and 34 Liberty st. Importers of French, Swiss, and German Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Vestings, Satins, Serges, &c. Woolens of every description.

WILLIAM REDMOND, 50 Pine st., sole Agent in N. Y. for the sale of the Linens of James and Robert Young, Ballymena, Ireland.

THREADS. THOMAS BARBOUR, 43 Exchange Place, Linen Threads, Shoe Threads and Gilling Threads, of our own make, and best quality, by the case only.

NEEDLES, FISH-HOOKS, TACKLE, &c. THOS. H. BATE (late T. & T. H. Bate,) 33 Maiden Lane, Needles, Fish-hooks, Fishing Tackle, &c.

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c. H. I. BAKER & BROTHER, 142 Water st., Importers of French Window Glass, Chemicals, Paints, &c. Also, Agents of American Window Glass, and Glass Ware.

F. HOPKINS & BROS., Importers of French Window Glass, No. 61 Barclay st., N. Y.

J. H. POILLON & CO., Importers of French Window and Coach Glass, No. 34 Barclay st.

LIGHTNING RODS. A. M. QUIMBY & SON, Dealers in Quimby's Improved Rods. Office No. 132 East 27th st., and 18 Nassau st.

MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS. LEONARD'S Machinery Depot, No. 109 Pearl and 60 Beaver sts., Machinists' Tools from the best makers in the country.

SCHENCK'S Machinery Depot, 63 Courtlandt st. Machinery and Machinery Tools.

ACCORDIONS, STRINGS, &c. CHARLES BRUNO, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in German, French and Italian Musical Instruments and Strings, No. 2 Maiden Lane.

CLOTH GOODS. CLARK & WEST, 156 Broadway, Importers of French, English and German Goods, for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.

HOOK SKINNER & CO., 25 John st., Importers and Jobbers of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

CLOTHING. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., Extensive Retail Clothing Establishment, 441 Broadway, (no deviation from marked prices.)

HANFORD & BROTHER, Wholesale Clothing, Shirt, Drawer and Furnishing Goods, Oiled Clothing and Rubber Goods, 29 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DAGUERREOTYPES. J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

DRUGGISTS. MARSH & NORTHROP, 150 Greenwich st., Importers and wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

ENGRAVERS. WHITNEY, JOCELYN & ANNIN, Artists and Engravers on Wood, No. 28 & 30 Fulton Street. [illegible]

J. W. ORR, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER, 75 & 77 Nassau street. [illegible]

GIMBREDE, Card Engraver and Printer [illegible]

EXPRESSES. EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO., Foreign Express, No. 20 Broadway. Goods and packages forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

FANCY GOODS. WARD, DICKSON & CO., (formerly Bailey, Ward & Co.) Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods [illegible]

J. ROSENTHAL & BROTHER, Importers of French, English and German Fancy Goods, No. 73 Liberty st.

PERKINS & BULKLEY, 21 Cedar st., Import. & Jobbers [illegible]

CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, Import. and Dealers [illegible]

HARDWARE &c. J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, No. 143 Centre Street [illegible]

HATS, FURS, &c. GRAHAM & JACOBS [illegible]

HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. DAVID CULVER, (Inventor and Patentee,) 52 Cliff st. [illegible]

COWLES & Co., 177 Grand st., Improved Hot Air Furnaces [illegible]

INDIA RUBBER GOODS. ROGERS & CO. [illegible]

HENRY DAVENPORT, 65 John st., Manufacturer of and Dealer in every description of Goodyear's Patent rubber Fabrics, Fancy Rubber Goods and Toys.

LIGHTNING RODS. A. M. QUIMBY & SON, Dealers in Quimby's Improved Rods. Office No. 132 East 27th st. [illegible]

MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS. LEONARD'S MACHINERY DEPOT, No. 109 Pearl, and 60 Beaver sts., Machinists' Tools from the best makers in the country.

SCHENCK'S MACHINERY DEPOT, 63 Courtland street, Machinery and Machine Tools.

MARBLEIZED IRON AND WOOD. FRIEND & CO., Manufacturers of Lignesius Marble [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. BRUNO & CARGILL, 21 Maiden Lane, Guitars, Violins, Accordions, Brass Instruments, Strings, &c. at Wholesale.

ROHE & LEAVITT, 24 Maiden Lane [illegible]

NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS AND TACKLE, &c. THOMAS H. BATE, (late T. & T. H. Bate,) 33 Maiden Lane, Needles, Fish hooks, and Fishing Tackle &c.

OILS. NEW YORK ROSIN OIL Manufacturing Co., 134 Front St. [illegible]

PAPER WAREHOUSES. CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. [illegible]

DUNCAN, LEWIS & HARTEW [illegible]

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS. GROVE & CHRISTOPHER [illegible]

STATIONERY WAREHOUSES—WHOLESALE. WM. A. WHEELOCK & CO. [illegible]

SAFES. ROBERT M. PATRICK, Iron Safes [illegible]

J. ASHBORN & CO., 54 Maiden Lane [illegible]

TILES FOR FLOORS AND CHIMNEY TOPS. [illegible]

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c. H. I. BAKER & BROTHER, 142 Water st. [illegible]

F. HOPKINS & BROS. [illegible]

J. H. POILLON & CO. [illegible]

REMOVAL AND CHANGE. IMMENSE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO., PHILADELPHIA. HAVING removed into their new and spacious Warehouse [illegible] SILK AND FANCY GOODS, [illegible]

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL—In bbls, ½ bbls [illegible]

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company. NEW YORK. CASH CAPITAL [illegible] Chas. J. Martin, Sec'y. SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Pres. [illegible] H. H. WILLMARTH, Agent, 204 Lake st.

INSURANCE. WADSWORT & LOUNSBURY, INSURANCE AGENTS, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn Sts. Chicago.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. [illegible]

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. [illegible]

ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. PROVIDENCE, R. I. [illegible]

WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSFIELD, MASS. [illegible]

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. [illegible] T. W. WADSWORTH, W. E. LOUNSBURY.

National Loan Fund Life Insurance Co., OF LONDON. CAPITAL..........$2,500,000. [illegible] C. K. W. [illegible] No. 1 Warner's Bl'k.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. [illegible] C. BENTLEY, Agent, No. 31 Dearborn st.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, UTICA, N. Y. Authorized Capital...........$300,000. Paid in and Secured..........100,000.

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References. Hon Horatio Seymour.........Governor, Utica, N.Y. John E. Hinman, Ex Mayor..........Utica, N.Y. Jas. S. Lynch..........Cashier Ontario Branch Bank, Utica, N.Y. Samuel B. Garvin..........District Attorney, Utica, N.Y. ☞ The above Company will insure as low as any responsible Company in the Union. L. W. CLARK, Agent (Firm of Clark & Loring,) 100 Randolph st.

MOHAWK VALLEY *Farmers' Insurance Co.*, SCOTIA, N. Y. CAPITAL..........$350,000. Well and Securely Invested. S. H. SHREVE, General Agent, Corner Wells and South Water sts., Chicago, Illinois. CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Albany, N. Y., June 28, 1852. "I regard the Mohawk Valley Farmers' Insurance Company, one of the best managed institutions in the State." J. C. WRIGHT, Comptroller. ☞ Fire and Marine Insurance effected at current rates.

North Western Insurance Company. THIS COMPANY, chartered in 1832, by the Legislature of New York, continues the business of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, at their Agency, corner of Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. JULIUS WHITE, Agent.

WANTS.

WANTED. THIRTY MEN, to lay Railroad track. Also, fifty men to chop cord wood, get out fence posts, cut hoop poles, &c. Also, a good Blacksmith. Also, a young man for Clerk in a Store. STRICKLAND & CO., 61 Dearborn st.

NOTICE. WANTED.—Six or eight journeymen Tinsmiths. None but experienced workmen need apply. THOS. GEORGE & CO., 201 Lake st.

WANTED. A GOOD COOK.—One that can come well recommended. Apply at 318 Randolph st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED. SEVERAL intelligent young men wanted to Canvass.— Apply to HORNER & CRONE, 117 Clark st.

WANTED, A WET NURSE. A PERFECTLY healthy young Woman, to go into a family for several months. Enquire of DR. HERRICK.

WANTED. A SITUATION for a Young Man of good address, in a Retail Dry Goods or Retail Grocery Store. The best of reference given.

ALSO, WANTED—A situation in a Commission House or Counting Room [illegible]

ALSO—5 acres of very superior Wood Land, 12 miles from the city. [illegible]

ALSO—5,000 acres of choice Rolling Prairie Land, in McLean, Champaign and Kankakee Counties.

ALSO—For sale, a number of very desirable City Lots. [illegible]

ALSO, WANTED—100 laboring men, immediately.

ALSO—For sale, a two story House [illegible] CONE & BALDY, City Intelligence and Land Agency Office, 171 Randolph st., Chicago.

SERVANTS. OF every description, Male or Female, either for city or country, can be obtained at the Union Intelligence, *LAND & GENERAL AGENCY OFFICES*, 61 DEARBORN ST. Chicago, Ill. [illegible] AUCTION SALES.—We will have auction sales every day [illegible] STRICKLAND & CO., Ag'ts, 61 Dearborn st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A YOUNG MAN with a cash capital of from $50 to $500 [illegible] STRICKLAND & CO.

WANTED. SIX or eight Dwelling Houses, with 4 to 10 rooms each. Persons wanting to obtain good responsible tenants can be accommodated at 171 Randolph st. Particular attention paid to the collection of rents, and the sale of houses and lands.

MERCHANTS, Lumbermen, Hotel Keepers, Shippers and others, in want of Clerks, artisans or Laborers will be supplied free of charge, by calling or sending their orders to 171 Randolph. Young men in want of situations, can be supplied by addressing a letter, prepaid, enclosing $1. N. B. The best of city reference. CONE & BALDY, No. 171 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—To engage by or before the 1st of April next, a few young men to go to California. (Land Route.) [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A YOUNG MAN, with a cash capital of from $800 to $500 as partner in a light, pleasant and profitable business. [illegible] STRICKLAND & CO.

ROBERT WOOD'S RAILING, ARCHITECTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL WORKS. PHILADELPHIA. HAVING been recently appointed Agent for the sale of the beautiful productions of this company [illegible] E. E. T. ARMSTRONG, Agent.

WATER WORKS. ALEXANDER HAFFEN & SON, Practical Plumbers [illegible]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. THE LARGEST AND BEST assortment of every description of FRENCH CHINA ever offered in this city, now in store and for sale by SWOPE & RUSSELL, 84 Lake st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible] The Wholesale Drug Business Will be continued at the old stand, 112..........LAKE STREET..........112 [illegible]

Warehouse Sale. [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, DRUGGISTS, 94 . . *Lake Street.* . . 94. Directly Opposite Tremont House. WOULD SOLICIT A CONTINUANCE OF THE liberal favor of their friends and customers [illegible] PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS & FAMILY MEDICINES. [illegible]

OPIUM, SPERM CANDLES, CAMPHOR, GUM MYRRH, QUININE, LIQUORICE, MORPHINE, EPSOM SALTS, IODINE AND ITS PREPARATIONS, MERCURY, SELECT POWDERED DRUGS, WARRANTED PURE, ESSENTIAL OILS, MEDICINAL EXTRACTS, CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, &c. &c. SUP. C. SODA, CREAM TARTAR, PEARL SAGO, OAT MEAL, NUTMEGS, CAYENNE, CLOVES, PREPARED BARLEY, TAPIOCA, STARCH, SAL SODA, FARINA, FRENCH GELATINE, COOPER'S & COXE'S ISINGLASS, BAKING POWDER—very superior, ARROW ROOT, AND A VARIETY OF ARTICLE FOR FAMILY USE.

TOILET ARTICLES. [illegible] BRUSHES. English and American Hair Brushes, [illegible] DENTIFRICES, [illegible] CULINARY EXTRACTS. [illegible] *CAMPHINE, BURNING FLUID AND ALCOHOL.* SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, MEDICINAL LIQUORS AND WINES, FINEST IMPORTED CIGARS. [illegible]

Art of Dress Cutting. *State Street House, near Madison Street.* MRS. HIBBARD respectfully [illegible] the attention of Ladies to the new and improved mode of Dress Cutting [illegible]

Young Ladies' Institute. WEST CHICAGO..........GREEN STREET, (Between Washington and Madison sts.) MISS M. E. LINSLEY and MISS F. A. FISHER, Principals. The Second Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 9th inst. [illegible] REFERENCES—Rev. E. Goodman, Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Philo Carpenter, Dr. McArthur.

MRS. BARR RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally, that a Dancing Class for Young Ladies [illegible]

Dry Goods at Wholesale. T. B. CARTER, (FORMERLY 118 LAKE STREET,) Having recently removed to the new and beautiful Rooms NO. 136 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, Is now prepared to offer to country merchants and others a choice stock of *FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS*, [illegible] T. B. CARTER, 136 Lake st.

CHICAGO PLUMBING WORKS, No. 30 Dearborn St..........Chicago, Ill. LICENSED BY THE CHICAGO WATER WORKS. THE subscriber having secured the services of some of the best Plumbers from New York city [illegible] PURE TIN BLOCK TIN WATER PIPE. [illegible] HENRY L. WILSON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co. [illegible] NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—THIRD DIVISION. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company [illegible] W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE. ALL persons having Bills or Claims against the Board of Water Commissioners [illegible]

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS. [illegible] A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

New Works—Just Received. AUTOGRAPHY OF AN ACTRESS—Or, Eight Years on the Stage; by Anna Cora Mowatt. HAPS AND MISHAPS OF A TOUR IN EUROPE—By Grace Greenwood. HUFELAND'S ART OF PROLONGING LIFE—Edited by Erasmus Wilson, F. R. S. THE YOUNG VOYAGEURS—Or, The Boy Hunters in the North—By Capt. Mayne Reid, author of the Boy Hunters, The Desert Home, &c., with illustrations. POEMS AND PARODIES—By Phoebe Carey. MY TWO SISTERS—A sketch from memory by Emily Judson. Just rec'd by A. H. & C. BURLEY, 112 Lake st.

Dr. D's Office, No. 112 WELLS STREET. THE ONLY CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF [illegible]

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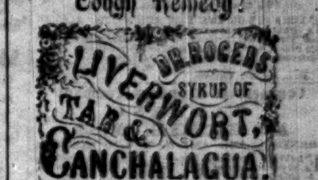

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CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!! DR. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA [illegible]

WE CHALLENGE THE WHOLE WORLD! [illegible] WE CONFIDENTLY ASK THE AFFLICTED (NOT TO PURCHASE OUR MEDICINES) [illegible] IT COSTS BUT LITTLE TO GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL. [illegible] BEWARE OF COUGHS AND COLDS!! [illegible] THOUSANDS OF LIVING WITNESSES! [illegible] FROM MAJOR VAN BUREN, *Brother of Martin Van Buren, Ex-President of the United States.* [illegible] J. VAN BUREN. [illegible] FRED'K T. TIFFANY, Rector of the Episcopal Church. ☞ WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE [illegible]

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